THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,266—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911 28th Feb.	ARABIA	7933	....	..
4th March	MALWA	10963	....	..
11th "	EGYPT	7913	....	..
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10618
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	....	..
30th "	PERSIA	7951	....	..
1st April	MARMORA	10609	....	..
8th "	CALEDONIA	7956	....	..
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9600
20th "	MANTUA	10963	....	..
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9605
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	..
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10609
18th "	EGYPT	7913	....	..

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 400 or Rs. 501	Rs. 743 or Rs. 931
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 647	Rs. 793 or Rs. 966

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Kosciusko	5433	A. Foresti	1st March 1911
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	B. Seberich	1st April "
Prага	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Kosciusko	5433	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	B. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Nippon	6850	E. Tarabochia	29th March.
Vorwaerts	5990	B. Darnecker	27th April.
Austria	7368	J. Ratcich	26th May.
China	6557	P. Pavicich	26th June.
Ferdinand	6063	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back ..... " 866 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN vi: COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Ratcich	7,533	24th Feb, 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy. 52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,863	T. L. Molony	6th March
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun	3,863	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,863	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 400 to Rs. 450 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—.

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	23rd Feb.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	24th Feb.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	27th Feb.	11 a.m.	†P.D.&C.M.

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Feb calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat Bushire, Mahomerra, also taking Passengers and cargo for through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, on Monday, the 27th February, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah, and Basreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Tuesday, 28th February, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Fultala," 4154 tons, sailing on or about the 25th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd February, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge,

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
A. City of Vienna	4672	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	5321	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	5594	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	5557	April 11	...
C. City of York	7705	" 24	* " 21
B. Merton Hall	4327	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	5739	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 15
C. City of York	7705	.....	July 15
C. City of Paris	9200	.....	" 19
C. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	" 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
C. City of York	7705	.....	Nov. 2
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	" 18
C. City of London	9000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	.....	" 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents, Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL $1,200,000
RESERVE FUND $1,200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS $1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Penang, Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.), Ipoh (Perak, F. M. S.), Medan (Sumatra), Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.), Klang (F. M. States), Seremban (F. M. States), Bangkok, Batavia, Soerabaya, Saigon, Manila, Cebu, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HONGKONG, IPOH (Federated Malay States), JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula), KOBE, KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States), LONDON, LYONS, MALACCA, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Chittagong, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara-Eliya, Aden (Camp.), Aden, (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe, Kampala, Uganda.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141 J. BLACK, BOMBAY, Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

BOMBAY RACES.

To obtain a thorough appreciation of all the special and interesting features of a race as a whole, to anxiously watch the performance or form of a horse in which you are most interested and to enjoy a race from the start to an exhilarating finish, you cannot do without one of the following.

BINOCULARS.—

GOERZ—TRIEDER
NEO—TRIEDER
HELI—TRIEDER
PAGOR
LONDON DERBY
MARCKS' PRISM.

They are revelations in power, precision and field of view. The use of any one of the foregoing glasses will present to your sight something

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY,

as they possess the power of binocular Telescopes six times their size and they will give you a phenomenal field which cannot be obtained in any other form of binocular or telescope.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C., BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS

Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets

Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... " 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Liaoyang, London, Lyons, Fengtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Mark on word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST TO HAND NEW LOT OF FANCY DESIGNS OF

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES, AND EASY CHAIRS.

Visit to our Stores will convince you of the well finished article, please to give your early purchase which will no doubt repay you amply.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

TEA AWARDED COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY PEARSE & Co., EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-9.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at her Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RUNNING OF SPECIAL TRAINS FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY, ON THURSDAYS IN CONNECTION WITH THE THROUGH OVERLAND MAILS UP TO 20TH APRIL, 1911.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run from DELHI to BOMBAY, on each of the following dates, leaving Delhi at 8-15 a.m. and arriving Bombay at 3-0 P.M. the next day. Intermediate Timings can be obtained at G. I. P. Railway Stations :—

Thursday, 2nd March ,, ...To meet s.s. "Malwa"
,, 9th ,, ,, ...To meet s.s. "Egypt"
,, 23rd ,, ,, ...To meet s.s. "Persia"
,, 30th ,, ,, ...To meet s.s. "Marmora"
,, 6th April ,, ...To meet s.s. "Caledonia"
,, 20th ,, ,, ...To meet s.s. "Mantua"

For passengers from and via Lucknow a Compo (I and II Class) carriage will run from Lucknow by the 9-25 A.M. Passenger Train due at Jhansi at 4-2 P.M., where it will be attached to the Special Train. Berths can be reserved by the specials from any Stations, north of Itarsi on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction or the Station Master, Jhansi.

No reserved accommodation can be booked by these Special Trains through from a foreign line except from Lucknow. All passengers booked via Delhi from Foreign Lines will have to change at Delhi Junction, but these specials will not wait for any Foreign Line Train which may be running late.

On the days these specials run, no reserved accommodation either compartments or carriages will be allowed by the ordinary Up Punjab Mail from any Station on this Railway.

Reserved carriages or compartments can be arranged by the specials but only from Delhi, Muttra, Agra Cantonment, Gwalior, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Jhansi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi, giving 72 hours' notice. Such reserved accommodation will be provided only as far as the lead of the train will permit or in the case of accommodation from Lucknow and Cawnpore to the extent of the bogie carriage running from Lucknow.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RUNNING OF SPECIAL TRAIN FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY, ON TUESDAY, 21st MARCH, IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXTRA P. & O. STEAMER "ARCADIA," SAILING FROM BOMBAY, ON WEDNESDAY, 22ND MARCH 1911.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run from DELHI to BOMBAY, on TUESDAY, the 21st March, 1911, leaving Delhi at 3-55 A.M., and arriving Bombay at 2-20 P.M., the next day, to meet the extra P. & O. Steamer "Arcadia" leaving Bombay, on the 22nd March, 1911. Intermediate Timings can be obtained at G. I. P. Railway Stations.

For Passengers from and via Lucknow a Compo (I and II Class) Carriage will run from Lucknow by the 9-25 A.M. Passenger Train due at Jhansi at 4-2 P.M., where it will be attached to the Special Train. Berths can be reserved by this special from any Stations north of Itarsi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi.

No reserved accommodation can be Booked by this Special Train through from a Foreign Line except from Lucknow. All Passengers Booked via Delhi, from Foreign Lines will have to change at Delhi Junction, but this special will not wait for any Foreign Line Train which may be running late except the G. I. Railway Mail due into Delhi, at 8-28 A.M.

On the day this special runs, no reserved accommodation either compartments or carriages, will be allowed by the ordinary Up Punjab Mail, from any Station on this Railway.

Reserved Carriages or compartments can be arranged by the special but only from Delhi, Mattra, Agra Cantonment, Gwalior, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Jhansi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi, giving 72 hours' notice. Such reserved accommodation will be provided only as far as the lead of the train will permit, or in the case of accommodation from Lucknow and Cawnpore to the extent of the bogie carriage running from Lucknow.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 23rd February, 1911, at 6-30 p.m.

E. A. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.
21st January, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 807 of 1910.

BAI JAVERBAI, widow of BHUGWANDAS NAROTUMDAS and others .....Plaintiffs
Versus
SORABJI MERWANJI TODDYWALLA and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the sixth day of May, 1910, and the Chamber order dated 8th August, 1910, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at the Premises, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1911, at the hour of half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (standard time).

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the first, second, third and forth Defendants in the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of quit and gruant rent land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Western side of Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 279 (two hundred and seventy-nine) Square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos 2412 and 2526, New No. 2457, Old Survey Nos. 1 and 2, and New Survey No. 5665, and bounded on the East by the said Duncan Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the Bapty Road, and on the South by the property of Rutanbai, widow of Rowaji Tejsey, and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No: 7461, and Street Nos. 346 to 356, Duncan Road, No. 27 Bapty Road, and No. 29 Umerkhady Sewer Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the Receiver appointed by the above consent decree.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTUM, KOLA and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at 73, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 11th Day of August, 1910.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Commissioner.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

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Unquestionably the most wonderful entertainment ever seen in Bombay.
SPECIAL SENSATIONAL CHALLENGE FOR
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NICOLA will be LOCKED in a CAN filled with
WATER.
From which he must escape in one minute
OR
DROWN.
Positively the most sensational and most dangerous feat ever attempted.
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CINEMATOGRAPH,
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A LION HUNT
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The most unique picture ever seen in Bombay.
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A Magnificent picture of the life of this great Poet.
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TONTOLINI
The Mad Comedian, the new rival to Foolshead and Max Linder.
DON'T MISS
THE LION HUNT.
Not a faked picture, but three full size lions killed in the Jungle before your eyes by the
ZULU MASAI WARRIORS.
A GRAND PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
MARCH 2nd and 3rd,
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Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
Mr. BERNARD SHAW'S
ANTI-ROMANTIC COMEDY.
ARMS AND THE MAN
Under the direction of
Mr. CECIL PEARCE.

Cast :—Mr. A. T. Cooper, Mr. D. B. Binning, Capt. C. T. Davis, Mr. Cecil Pearce, Miss Sells, Mrs. Binning, and Mrs. Acworth.

IN AID OF "THE LEAGUE OF MERCY."

By kind permission, H. E. the Governor's Band will play the Incidental Music.

Prices :—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

SKATING RINK.

THIS WEEK.

It is proposed Temporarily discontinue the NIGHT SESSION, at 9-30 except ON SATURDAY.
THE RINK WILL BE OPEN EVERY EVENING, from 6 to 8.
The BAND in attendance on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, AS USUAL; ON THURSDAY and SATURDAY morning for PRACTICE and LEARNERS from 8-30 to 9-30 o'clock.
SATURDAY, from 6 to 8 evening and at 9-30 night with the BAND AT EACH SESSION.

MONDAY, 27th February.—(Bank Holiday.)
Morning Session, 9 to 11. Band in attendance.
Evening Session, 6 to 8. Night Session 9-30 to 11-30.
TUESDAY, 28th Feb. WEDNESDAY, 1st March, NO PRACTICE SESSIONS.
Evening Sessions, 6 to 8. Night Sessions, 9-30 to 11-30
THURSDAY, 2nd March.—Sports on Skates, BAND EVERY NIGHT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED.—Gentleman to JOIN CHUMMERY of three from middle of April to December, Cumballa Hill, Bungalow furnished, Private Tennis Court. Cheap rent for four. Apply box No. 2223, care of this Paper.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

FRESH CREAM, Re. 1 per lb.; TABLE BUTTER, Ans. 12 per lb.; PURE MILK, Ans. 3 per Seer:— THE PARISIAN DAIRY, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¾ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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No slipping off the Nose.

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TO BE LET, in Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, (opposite the Hongkong Bank), from the 1st April or earlier if desired, a LARGE GODOWN, in excellent condition, 47 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 11 feet high. Rent Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply "SECURITY," care of this Paper.

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HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

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Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
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The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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REDUCED RATES.

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RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	,,	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	,,	273,119
Annual Income ...	,,	1,422,802
Assets ...	,,	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	,,	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

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Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
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The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the [illegible] speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation [illegible] work, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children [illegible] from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

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Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

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1909.

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ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

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VICTORIA TERMINUS.
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Messrs. DENISON & Co.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Dina Cottage," behind the Byculla Club, at the end of Club Road and opposite Scott's Stables, in Souter Street, valuable teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, plush lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, English cabinets, mahogany iron framed cottage piano by Arthur Allison very little used, Folding harmonium by Kaszeriel with case, set of Historians' History of the World in case, glass and porcelainware, graphophone, English cane furniture, etc., the property of W. Hadfield, Esqr., Manager, Sun Mills, proceeding Home and others.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the first floor "Star Mansions," near the Colaba Railway Station and opposite the Ordnance Quarters, on Colaba Reclamation, the valuable and new designed mahoganised drawing, dining and bedroom furniture such as silk tapestry lined mahogany wood English and other mahoganised new designed drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, English cabinet, Walnut wood iron framed cottage piano by Rosener in perfect order, sideboard, glass door almirahs, tile topped teapoys, writing tables, Singer's handsewing machine, easy, low and Curzon chairs, iron bedsteads with mattresses, cupboards, marble dining table and chairs, dumbwaitor, hatstand, wash-hand stand with crockery, carpet, pictures, glass crockery and plateware, a large lot of copper utensils, garden pots, etc., the property of G. E. Thomas, Esqr., and another.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst at, at 4 p.m., (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House No. 87 at Cavel Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28 instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pawai Road, the Ridge, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, arm and without arm-chairs, large mirror, back sideboard and dumb waiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, [illegible] wall and table lamps, one sweet[illegible] rich engravings [illegible]

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 23 0
Half-yearly ... ,,	13 12	,, 11 9
Quarterly ... ,,	7 8	,, 6 6
Monthly ... ,,	2 8	,, 2 0
SINGLE COPY ...	... ONE ANNA.	

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Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 33 0
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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
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First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 For Inch
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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	7	8
Quarterly	4	5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 21.] [BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	80 3-16	un	chgd
do. Rentes ...	97 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	86 1-2	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	84 7-16		1-8
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' bence...	24 1-16		1-16
do. in New York ...	53 1-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Pariv.	25-29 1-2	un	chgd
do. at Berlin...	20-48	un	chgd
do. at New York...	4-86 3-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 1-2 p c since		
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	16th 3 1-8	inst.	1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-8		1-8
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2		1-8

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver.—Dull.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.
COUNCIL BILLS :—EXTRA ALLOTMENT—
Transfers on Bombay ... Rs. 6,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Quiet	Easier
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet with a fair enquiry	
Total Sales	...	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500
Imports	...	39,000
Mid Americans	...	7-51—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 7-8 —3-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July.
7-28 —05	7-28 —05	7-30 —05	7-31 —05	7-31 —05
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
7-29 —05	7-11 —05	6-52 —04	6-53 —05	

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	16,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	...	12,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	6,000
Exports to Continent	...	8,000
Spot Cotton—		...14-06—10
Futures—Month of Mar. 13-72—14		Declined on unfavorable cables and on bear pressure and liquidation.
Futures—Month of May 13 89—11		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...14 1-2—unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar.	...13-89—13
Do. do May	...14-06—11
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet,

YARN.

40s. Banner Mill Twist.....	11 5-8
George Mayall's Yarn	11 5-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.... d	7 1-4

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi	...35 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—Feb.-March.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal	
Red Karachi	34 3-4—3-4
Do. Month—Feb.-March.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.	
Tone—Easier.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Feb-62lbs	...33 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-March—Sellers.—Quiet.	
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs	...33 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-March—Sellers.—Quiet.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...34 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-March.—Nominal	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship...	46
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship..	43
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	41 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—April-May—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	73—1 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.—Done.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Linseed—Quiet but steady.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	70 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—Feb.-March.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 12 3-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 6 9 1-2—Sellers.—Quieter
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F., India double bags, 12-9—Sellers
Do. Months of Shipment ...May-Aug.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ...12-9—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments ...Feb.-Mar.
Tone—Firm but business checked by high prices asked.
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 9-8 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... ...March.
Tone—Good business at irregular rates
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... ... 13-11 1-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments ... ...Mar-Aug.
Tone—Quieter.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... ...11-9 3-4—Value.
Months of Shipments ... ...March.
Tone—Firmer.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16 18 C and F Calcutta	...Feb.-March 11 1 1-2 —Value.
Do do	...July-Oct. 10 5 1-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...	...Feb.-Mar. 11 3 —Value
Do. do.	...July-Oct. 10 6 3-4—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta.	Feb.-March 12 3—Nominal.
Do. do.	...July-Oct. 11 9 3-4—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	...Feb.-March 12 4 1-2—Nominal
Do. do.	...July-Oct. 11 11 1-4—Value.

General Tone—Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING] [22nd February, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs ...	75,000	Sydney	National Bank
250 Bars Silver	4,50,000	London via Colombo	Hongkong Bank
4 Bundles Rs.	13,000	Muscat	Mercantile Bank
3 Bundles Rs.	6,000	Linga	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL FROM BOMBAY on 20th February 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	82	93,003
B B and C I Railway ...	81	94,052

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d, to 1s. 4 5-16d, for 3 months' credits. There has been some enquiry for T. T. at the above rate. Private bills continue scarce. The Bank closed early to-day being Council bills day. For Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. May
Do. France	...171 1-2
Do. Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...130 3-4
Shanghai "	...174 3-4
Japan "	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 7-8 for Cash and the Settlement, and has ruled quiet but steady throughout the day with little business doing. Closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash	...Rs.	95 15 0
2nd March Settlement	... "	95 15 0

BULLION :—

Ready Silver closed unchanged in London yesterday, at 24 3-16, but for delivery in two months the rate was 1-16 higher at 24 3-8. New York was 1-8 higher at 52 1-2. The local market opened at 61 1-4 ex-duty for ready. Forward rates are easier at the close. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	24	0 0
Australian " ...	...	"	24	0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	"	61	4 0
" 1st settlement	...	"	61	10 0
" 2nd settlement	...		62	0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The easier tone of the Home markets caused a weaker feeling on opening here this morning, and though good Broach was quoted Rs. 346. The rate soon dropped to Rs. 342. Later on the market steadied a little, and at Colaba slight fluctuations occurred, the closing price being Rs. 344-5. Other quotations are also lower in sympathy with Broach, but continue more or less nominal.

For ready cotton there was some enquiry by exporters and a small business resulted. Mills were buying quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...357	March
Good M G Broach	...344-5	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	...350	"
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti	...348	"
Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon	...340	"
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...336	"
Fine M G Amraoti	...335	"
Fine M G Muttia	...318	"
F G M G Khandeish	...305	"
Fine M G Khandeish	...319-20	"
Fine M G Bengals	...307-8	"
F G H G Bengals	...284	"
Good Westerns H G	...345	April-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...352	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Easier
Estimated Sales	...	6,000 bales
Total Imports	...	7,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
7-23 —5	7-24 —4	7-26 —4	7-27 —4
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7-26 —5	7-25 —4	7-06 —5	6-78 —4	6-54 —4

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market was easier on opening, but closes firm as under.

We quote:—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 12 7	0 B. T.
April-May ...	...	" 12 14	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote :—

Brown Delhi or Cawnpore Apr-May	Rs.	7 2	0 R. T.
" Cawnpore ready...	"	6 8	0 B. T.
Yellow " " ...	"	7 4	0 "
" Guzerat " ...	"	7 13	0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	51 8	0
Mimbara	"	52 8	0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	"	57 0	0
Red Khandwa ...	"	51 0	0
Black Kutni ...	"	45 0	0

POPPYSEED :—Steady.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	10 11	0 B. T.
April-May	... Rs.	10 11	0 "

Tone—Easier.

CASTORSEED :—

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35 8	0
April-May	... "	35 12	0

Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED—

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 25 8 0 to Rs 26

Tone—Steady

GROUNDNUTS :—

We quote :—

April-May	Rs. 44 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT :—

We quote :—

White Delhi Apl.-May...	...	5 0	0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,590
Bank of Burma	130 X. D.
Bank of India	62 "
Eastern Bank	70
Indian Specie	50 X. D.

MILLS.

David	370
Kohinoor	635
Manockji Petit	2,630

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	132 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	120
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	166 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Pref ...	285
Colaba Land and Mill	1,092 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	616 1-4
Tapti-Valley	483 3-4

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	—	...	15,590 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	12,113 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	24,384 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	6,146 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	7,700 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	Nil
Groundnuts...	...	...	12,832 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	6,022 "
Rice ...	...	...	3,949 "
Myrabollams ...	...	...	6,706 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	29,480 "
Mowraseed ...	...	...	128 "
Gram ...	...	...	9,739 "
Joowar ...	...	...	401 "
Maize ...	...	...	1,059 "

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 20th February.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 18th February 1911, by Council Bills *,	£22,891,095
Remitted in excess of Budget Estimate	£ 7,391,095

* Of this sum £ 2,245,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

It has been decided at a meeting in Carnarvon to hold an historical pageant during the Investiture week.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—32 bales wool, Heerji Metha and Co ; 1 bale cotton, The New Mofussil Co ; 18 bales wool, and 2 bales goat hair. W and A Graham and Co ; 1,125 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 14 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanji and Co.

Walhalla s—10,010 cwts myrabollams, K Keshony.

FOR LONDON

Arabia s—3 bales woollen carpets, Grindlay Groom and Co ; 42 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—4 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co ; 1 bale woollen carpets, Cook's Shipping Agency.

Elysia s—200 bales cotton, S M Kirtikar and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Walhalla s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, William Blythe and Co.

Lariston s—712 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA

Elysia s—50 bales cotton, A Bischeck and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton A Maritz and Co.

FOR HULL

Hindu s—100 cwts niger seed, Jamnadas Lukhmidas

Corinthie s—1,172 cwts cotton seed, M Nathubhoy and Co ; 4,113 cwts castorseed and 18,750 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji ; 2,063 cwts castorseed, M Valabdas.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Rosslyn s—454 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 220 bales cotton, Dewalkar and Co ; 440 bales cotton, J A Begbie ; 3,001 cwts poppyseed and 4,002 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,500 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

Imani s—110 bales cotton, Nolkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Aumie s—5,000 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,012 cwts castorseed, Parikh Brothers and Co ; 4,002 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck ; 2,009 cwts castorseed, H Magonlal ; 1,000 cwts groundnuts Natha Ramji

Culna s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 199 bales cotton, A Myritz and Co ; 100 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Firnmoor s—4,500 cwts groundnuts, K Devidas

Fangturm s—110 bales cotton, A Maritz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Fangturm s—110 bales cotton. Glade and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 605 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 55 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales hemp. M Nathubhoy and Co ; 250 cwts myrabollams, Parick Bros ; 2,560 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Lamington s—495 bales cotton, G A Begbie and 58 cwts caju kernel, Ishwarlal Damodhar ; 1,000 cwts groundnuts ; John Fachiri ; 660 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR GENOA

Humayun s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 600 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 450 bales cotton, Bamji and Co ; 6,004 cwts linseed, and 4,002 cwts rapeseed, and 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Ripley s—50 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR TRIESTE

Koerber s—110 cotton, Volkart Bros ; 450 cwts cillieanum, M Jafferbhoy ; 330 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Heathdene s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 165 bales cotton, J A Bagbie and Co.

FOR BREMEN

Fangturm s—440 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR FIUME

Heathdene s—3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA

Koerber s—150 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy ; 100 cwts gum, G Sajpal.

FOR VENICE

Heathdene s—1,600 cwts casterseed, Ralli Bros ; 50 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

Koerber s—4,400 cwts casterseed, Ralli Bros ; 50 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MOJI.

Devanha s—638 bales cotton, the M Busson Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—285 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 102 cwts fishmaws, F M Rahimbhoy ; 100 bales cotton, M Oomersey and Co.

Devanha s—1,053 bales cotton, the M Busson Kaisha : 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—75 cwts fennel seed, Deoji Passoo and Co ; 16 cwts fennel seed, R Morarji and Co; 5 cwts oop late, R Moorarji and Co.

Hosine s—134 cwts raisins, Ebrahim Mohdina.

Devanha s—206 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy ; 700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 170 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Devanha s—300 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 250 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 160 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Imani s—700 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd February.

160. Musketry—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing as follows :—

Friday 24th—All parts any Company.
Saturday 25th—All parts any Company.
Sunday 26—All parts any Company.
Monday 27—Standard Test first followed by Parts I and II.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

161. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays at 6-30 p. m. until further orders for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

162. Parade.—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday next, the 25th instant at 5-40 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.

They will bivouac at Santa Cruz for the night under service conditions and return to Bombay on Sunday evening. Each man must bring a blanket and warm coat, tin plate, basin or mug, knife, fork, spoon and washing materials. These must all be rolled up in the blanket which should be well secured in a bundle and labelled with the man's name, Coy, and Corps. Members should proceed by the train leaving Colaba at 5 p.m.

163 Casualty—The Commanding Officer regrets to announce the death of Vol S B Blare, "A" Coy which took place in Bombay on the 21st inst. the deceased is hereby struck off the strength of the Corps.

164 Command—Captain N W Smith takes over the Command of "M" Company from this date.

165 Musketry—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are available for Rifle Club matches 13 to 16 and I V R A on Monday 27th (afternoon) by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 12-45 p.m and on Tuesday 28th (morning) by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

166 Revolver Course—Officers who have no yet fired their Annual Revolver Course will please ent ecour to attend at Colaba ranges at 7 a.m. on Friday 24th inst.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

A Sheraton satinwood table, the property of Lady Sarah Wilson, has been sold at Christie's for 100 guineas.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SELL—February 17, at Bangalore, the wife of F B Sell, Mysore Education Service, of a daughter.

SATOW—February 12, at Allahabad, the wife of G F Satow, of a daughter (stillborn).

WATSON—February 1, at Simla, the wife of Captain C Watson, R E, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
Y. M. C. A. Annual Meeting, 9-30 p.m.
"Nicola," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction, A Lion Hunt in South Africa.
Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim ; "Confidence once impaired is difficult to regain."

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY, CAVEL.—The Annual General Meeting of subscribers will be held in the rooms of the Library Hall on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 11 a. m. Ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the institution are invited to attend.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, a portion of the Sewree hill slipped and fell over the persons engaged in filling in earth into the trucks on the Port Trust railway burying a man named Baloo Mahadoo and slightly injuring four others. Before the buried man could be extricated he died from suffocation and his body was allowed to be disposed of. The others were treated at the Sir J. J. Hospital and allowed to go home.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner Mr. J. F. Chalk yesterday morning held an inquest at the Prince's Dock touching the death of Geega Mattu, a labourer aged about twenty-five. It appeared that at about 11 p. m. on Tuesday a Port Trust crane and a winch of the s. s. "Elysia" in the No. 2 Victoria Dock were at work. The former was lifting some casks and the latter bags of wheat. The bags of wheat lifted up by the winch came in contract with the casks lifted up by the crane with the result that a cask weighing about five cwts. fell on the deceased who was severely injured and died before he could reach hospital. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) this evening :—

March .....Florentiner .....J Fucik
Overture .....Tancredi .....Rossini
A Serenade..An Evening in Toledo...Schmeling
B Spanish Dance .....
Selection .....The Dollar Princess .....Leo Fall
Valse .....The River of Years .....Liddle
Selection .....The Arcadians.....Monckton
Two Step .....Mr Jollyboy.....Penso

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a Meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Monday, 13th March:—

Questions asked by Honourable Members and the answers thereto:—

Explanation of the revised financial statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1911-1912.

Bills :—

1. A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the formal recognition of heirs, executors and administrators, and appointment of administrators of property by the Courts in the Bombay Presidency (vide item 2 under Head VI).

2. A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.—Second Reading.

3. A Bill for the Registration of Charities—First Reading.

Motions of which notice has been given :—

Discussion of matters of General Public interest :—

1. Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh :—That His Excellency in Council may be pleased to remit the sub-soil water-rate with which the lands in several of the talukas of the province of Gujarat are charged.

2. Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh :—

That His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to remove all restrictions as to the number of pupils to be admitted to Government High Schools.

3. Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh :—That His Excellency in Council be pleased to direct inquiries as to whether errors have entered into the classification of soils at the last Revision Survey of the Pardi taluka of the district of Surat and whether the errors are of such a serious character as to render a revision of the revised survey settlement desirable.

4. Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh :—That Government will be pleased to give a trial to the principle of local option within specified areas in which the majority of inhabitants express a desire for the removal of liquor shop from such areas.

5. Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola :—That in view of the fact that the Mohorum celebrations of both the last and the current year have proved failures and that on the last Ashura day, people were fired upon, killed and wounded. His Excellency Sir George Clarke be graciously pleased to take the matter in his hands personally and in consultation with really representative men from amongst the Mahomedan Community try to provide a satisfactory solution of the problem, by which all risk of the disturbance of peace and order may be eliminated and a peaceful celebration of the holiday may be ensured.

Papers to be presented to the Council :—

1. Rules for the conduct of business at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay as last amended at a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 26th January, 1911, to which the assent of His Excellency the Governor has been given on the 9th February 1911.

2. An interim report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the formal recognition of heirs, executors and administrators of property by the Courts in the Bombay Presidency.

3. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

NICOLA TO ESCAPE FROM PACKING CASE.

To-night, at the Empire Theatre, Nicola will present one of the sensational feats of his repertoire. A large iron can is to be brought upon the stage and filled to overflowing with water. Nicola is then to be placed inside the can and completely submerged under water. Then a heavy iron cover is to be securely locked on with several locks, and Nicola is going to try to get out of this precarious position. To realize the dangerousness of this feat one has only to stop and think that during the entire progress of this feat Nicola is entirely under water and holding his breath. What he accomplishes in the way of escaping must be done in a remarkably short time. Failure on his part to extricate himself in the length of time alloted for a person to hold his breath would mean no less than death by drowning. Nicola has taken on thousands of different tests, but it can be safely said that this is by far the most dangerous of any he has ever attempted. To-morrow night is to be Nicola's last performance in Bombay, as the Company leaves for Madras on Saturday morning.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Post Office Case.

HEAVY SENTENCES.

At the sixteenth sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and a common jury concluded the hearing of the case in which Sadashiv Mahadeo Ranade, Anant Bhagwant Dastane, Janardhan Narsinha Jhatte and Dattatrya Khanderao Satve stood charged with forgery, cheating and abetment thereof in respect of three money-orders of the collective value of Rs. 1,135.

Mr. S. G. Velinker and Mr. M. F. Nicholson instructed by the Public Prosecutor and Mr. F. K. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., conducted the prosecution. The first two accused were undefended, the third and fourth accused were defended by Mr. Gadgil and Mr. Rangnekar respectively.

Mr. Gadgil and Mr. Rangnekar having addressed the Court, His Lordship summed up the case to the jury who after a deliberation of over an hour found the third and fourth accused not guilty of all the offences. They convicted the first two accused of forgery, of conspiring to forge, of cheating and of abetment thereof.

His Lordship ordered the third and fourth accused to be acquitted and discharged.

The first accused was then asked to plead to a conviction in 1906, by Mr. C. Roper, then Assistant Sessions Judge of Satara, of the offence of theft as a clerk.

The accused said he might have been so convicted, but he did not remember that.

The second accused admitted a conviction of cheating by the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar. He was then sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The jury then tried the charge of previous conviction against the first accused who was alleged to have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The jury found that the accused was so convicted.

His Lordship sentenced the two accused to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The Sessions were then dissolved.

APPROVER DISBELIEVED.

Death Sentence Set Aside.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeals of Pandia Khandu and three others who were convicted of murder and abetment thereof by Mr. J. D. Diksit, Additional Sessions Judge of Khandesh. The first accused was sentenced to death and the other three to transportation for life.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. R. W. Desai, appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown. The prosecution case was that there had been inimical feelings between the deceased Nathia and the family of the accused who were all brothers. About five or six days prior to the offence, the deceased Nathia had inflicted some wounds with a sickle on the second accused and an altercation between the first two accused and the deceased took place near the chavdi at Nimkhed in Bhusawal. The deceased was subsequently into a chilli field and was there strangled by the four accused. The dead body was then thrown into the well of one Jairam Patil. One Shama, who had helped to take the deceased to the field, told the whole story and the four accused were arrested. The defence of the accused was an alibi. Shama was made an approver and believing his evidence, on which the whole case turned, the Sessions Judge, agreeing with his assessors, convicted the accused and sentenced them as above-stated as the murder was brutal, cold-blooded and deliberately planned.

After hearing the arguments of Counsel, their Lordships, in delivering their judgment, declined to believe the approver, as their Lordships observed that he had told quite a different story in the Committing Magistrate's Court. As the case rested on his evidence only, their Lordships set aside the convictions and sentences, and acquitted the accused.

POLICE COURTS.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Striking of "St. Francisco Xavier."

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, presided over a sitting of the Marine Court to inquire into the circumstances under which the Indian Co-operative and Trading Company's s. s. "St. Francisco Xavier" collided with the dock wall of the Modi Bunder on the morning of the 8th instant, and sustained damage to her stem and bow plates.

The Public Prosecutor, instructed by Mr. J. J. Welsh, Harbour Master, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji was for the master and owners of the ship.

Mr. Nicholson read the points which the Court had to consider and then led his evidence. The master of the ship, Nizamuddin Ibrahim, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said the ship left the port of Panjim, Goa, on the 6th instant. There were on board a crew of 47 men. Besides himself and the two engineers there were two other officers. There were 698 passengers on board, but no cargo. The draft of the vessel was seven and a half feet aft and six and a half feet forward. The tonnage was 349. The full speed of the vessel was ten knots per hour. The vessel arrived in Bombay at about five on the morning of the 8th. It was a clear night and witness directed the course of the steamer straight for the berth at Modi Bunder. He passed Cross Island on the port side. He was on the bridge with two sukanis, who were working the wheel under his orders. After passing Cross Island, he proceeded at half-speed. The ship was four or four and a half cables from the dock wall when the speed was reduced to "stop" at 4-52. She was then going head on slowly to her berth. At 4-57 he gave the order "slow ahead" as it was an hour before flood time. The ship was then a cable and a quarter from the Carnac Bunder. She went slow ahead half a minute and then he gave the order to stop. The next order given was "half-astern." The second officer shouted out to him that the steamer was going ahead. The ship was then about 125 feet away from the dock wall. At his orders the star-board anchor was then let go. He then gave the order to go full-speed astern, but that order was not carried out. He gave the order to affix the chain but as the ship had too much speed on, it did not check her and the steamer struck.

The inquiry is proceeding.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Jeewa Wala was placed before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of causing death by a neglient act.

It appeared that the accused was driving along Grant Road bridge, a Municipal refuge cart on Tuesday evening when an old woman was knocked down and killed.

The hearing of the case stands adjourned.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The Municipal Commissioner reported that he had accepted the tender of Messrs. MacBeth Brothers and Co. for the supply of double valve hydrants required by the Water Department it being the lowest of the six tenders received.

The Commissioner asked for the approval of the Committee to a notice being served in respect of the well in the compound of the Maharanee Ice Factory, Armenian Lane, Fort, being hermatically covered by their owners.

After going through the report of the Deputy Health Officer, the Committee gave their approval.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

107-10	Smetham B and Co Gerald Fikard vs C B Robinson and

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ivydene 2,377 tons Captain J. H. Binks arrived here on Wednesday evening with cargo of coal from Cardiff which port she left on December 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Banka 3,794 tons Captain A. Collyer arrived here yesterday with a cargo of coal from Moji leaving that port on February 2.

The German East Africa Line steamer President 2086 tons Captain P. Kremer arrived here yesterday from Dar-es-salem with a general cargo and 96-deck passengers leaving the port on February 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa 950 tons Captain H. McDearmid arrived here yesterday with 14 cabin and 625 deck passengers from Karachi and Coast ports, leaving Karachi on February 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka 759 tons Captain W. Moxon, will leave here to-day with a general cargo and passengers for Persian Gulf via Karachi and Coast ports.

The steamer Sultan 2,771 tons Captain F. Fantyia arrived here yesterday with a general cargo and passengers from Durban which port she left on February 2.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick R N . Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury.....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
Dongola.....Capt C S Daniel.....Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 22.

Banca.....3794 Collyer.....P & O Co
Fultala.....2702 Reddeck.....N F.....M M & S Co
Grangewood.....2193 Hatewell.....T Morrison & Co
Aymeric.....2558 Williams.....E Tajbhoy
Ivydene.....2277 Binks.....
Malra.....3627 Lassen.....Killick Nixon & Co
Najimi.....2522 Figot.....B & P S N & Co
Nora.....1902 Wickman.....Liverpool...W A G & Co
Oceana.....3507 Andrews.....P & O S N Co
Pentakota.....2209 Cole.....M Mackenzie & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton.....London...25-3 P & O Co
Persiana.....2616 Garrett.....M M & Co
President.....2086 Bremer...A Strandes and Co
Pundua.....2126 Elton...Zanzibar.....M M & Co
Saifi.....502 Baldwin.....B & P S N Co
Suranda.....3400 Atton...Buscheh...24-2...M M & Co
Umta.....3492 Phillips.....M M & Co
Wardha.....2564 Maude...N F...N F...M M & Co
Waroonga.....1609 Banker.....M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Mombasa...2786 Gray...Marseilles 2-3 W & A G & Co
2 Elysia...3994 Haig...Liverpool.....25-2..... W & A Graham & Co
3 Laristan...2269 Senior.....Marseilles.....28-2 Ralli Brothers
4 Heathdene..2278 Gippet...Trieste...1-3 T M & Co
5 Imani.....2979 Penberthy.....Dunkirk.....28-2 K Nixon & Co
6 Culna.....3963 Farquharson...Antwerp.....25-3 M M & Co
7 Koerber.....3164 Foresti.....Trieste.....1 3... A L S N Co
8 Austria.....4571 Raicich...Kobe...24-2 A L S N Co
9 Fangtarm...3114 Tileman.....Karachi.....25-2 W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Delhi...4784 Bradshaw.....Shanghai.....15-3 P & O S N Co
13 Arabia...4167 Palmer...London...25-2 P & O Co
14 Dwarka...759 Moxon...Buscheh...23-2 M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Bombay Maru	3398	Teranaka	Kobe	23-2	N Y Kaisha
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull via Karachi	27-2	J Finlay & Co Ld
C & R Rosslyn	2395	Fishby	Dunkirk	4-3	W & A Graham & Co
D & E Ripley	2503	Hoskey	Rotterdam	28-2	W & A Graham & Co
F Fernmoor	1991	Adams	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
G Hoseinee	994	Hughes	B S Ports	26-3	B & P S N Co
K Castlemoor	2404	Angus	Antwerp	25-3	W & A Graham & Co
M Devanha	4785	Powell	Shanghai	1-3	P & O S N Co
N Walhalla	2501	Krubbe	Liverpool	1-3	W & A G & Co
P Corinthic	2355	Woodhead	Hull	1-3	W & A G & Co
Q Annie	2445	Eveby	Antwerp	4-3	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Bahadur	829	Ahmed	Mangalore	24-2	Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	699	Fakeera	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Hoosein	B Inager	22-2	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Samsoodin	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	24-2	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
21	Ivydene	Binks	Cardiff, Dec 10
22	Banca	Collyer	Moji, Feb 2
	President	Bremer	D'Salem, Feb 8
	Lhasa	McDearmid	Karachi, Feb 20
	Sultan	Fantyia	Durban, Feb 2

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Dongola	Daniel	Southampton

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Arman-Behic for Noumea
" Umta for Calcutta etc
" Lamington for Antwerp etc
" President for Zanzibar
" Devanha for China etc

The following vessel obtained her port-clearance yesterday:—

Dwarka, Moxon, for Persian Gulf.

The departure of steamer Lamington for Karachi has been cancelled.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer's s. s. Clan Chattan arrived at London on the morning of the 19th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	From
17	Fulwell	London
17	Imkenturm	New York
19	Nawba	Calcutta
19	Fagentarn	Antwerp
19	Clan Forbes	Coast

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL A. K. LESLIE, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd February,

92. Practice.—Sunday 26th instant.

Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at 9 30 a m for Service Company practice, for the inspection of the I C D in India. Each company will fire a series of 16 rounds (8 rounds per gun) B C of the company first to fire will report his battery ready for action by 10 a m

93. Inspection—Nos 1 and 2 Companies (including reservists) will parade at 2 p m for inspection by the G C C Bombay Brigade.

Dress :—Drill order with arms.

Para 102 A R I Vol IX States as follows:—Every members of the Corps, including reservists residing at the place of inspection, must be present at the annual inspection or his absence therefrom accounted for to the inspecting officer. Absence on account of sickness must be supported by a medical certificate.

95. Parades—Each company is placed at the disposal of Nos. 1 of Sub-Divisions, for inspection.

The two g B L C guns are placed at the disposal of No. 2 company.

The gun layers will parade under the Adjutant, for instruction. A. 1 B L C is reserved, for this purpose.

No. 1 company 6 B L C gun drill on A, 2 gun.

96. Duties—Orderly Officer for to-morrow Lieut Graham Roe Orderly Sergeant for to-morrow Sergent Graveston Next for duty for to-morow Sergent Welch.

97. Parades.—The S S Company will be on all night Electric Light manning from the 23rd February till 1st March Launch will leave Apollo Bunder each evening at 7 p.m. sharp.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

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Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	8 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 23rd, Feb. 1911.

THE GOVERNOR ON EDUCATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, as Chancellor of the University of Bombay, on Tuesday evening, addressed the Convocation, reviewing the present state of education in the Presidency, in the hope of dispelling some illusions and of indicating the general lines of policy on which Government is moving. His Excellency fully recognises that whatever may be the merits and defects of the present educational methods and of the great changes which have been introduced and are still in progress, India has undoubtedly lagged behind the times. His Excellency attributes this position partly to the fact that Government machinery grinds slowly and partly to the conservatism of the country. He recognises, too, that the future direction of education is one of the most important and difficult problems that Government is called upon to face and that the path of the reformer is strewn with obstacles. And in criticising the present condition of education in the presidency His Excellency had the advantage of intimate acquaintance with existing facts and practical limitations. His observations may be taken as a basis for his successor and members of his Council to work upon. With regard to free and compulsory Primary Education, which has been advocated for some time past, His Excellency admitted that a gradual movement in that direction is clearly desirable, but here, too, he was able to show that the matter could not be disposed of off-hand by a Government Resolution. Though not so called free education, fees are remitted in so many cases that it may almost be said to exist. Moreover the fees paid in many of the schools are so ridiculously low that the instruction imparted in them is practically free. If, however, added the Governor, it could be said that existing elementary schools were satisfactory, that their teaching was of permanent value in all cases, and that parents were eager to make full use of those that have already been provided, then it could be claimed that an indefinite extension of these schools would be an undoubted advantage, and that Government should go on increasing them as rapidly as funds permit. Unfortunately these conditions do not obtain. In some places there is an undoubted desire for more schools; but in the majority of districts any urgent demand has been met. Schools have even been maintained with an attendance of 15 or less; but the apathy of parents and the increasing claims upon the resources of the Local Boards have led to their being closed in some cases. This may be no argument against the principle of universal Primary Education; but we agree that it certainly suggests that the process should be cautious and gradual. Even if there were schools and pupils to fill them, there still remains an inadequate staff of qualified teachers and although pay has been raised there seems to be little likelihood of a supply of capable teachers, though even in that direction some degree of improvement is noticeable. The provision of primary educational agencies for a presidency of a size of Bombay is an enormous undertaking and many years of financial prosperity will have to follow each other before any great advance is made either as regards the better payment of teachers or the building of schools.

To the furtherance of secondary education similar obstacles present themselves and the Chancellor is forced to the conclusion that until it is realised that a smattering of education may be worse than none, that one soundly educated man is worth a dozen, who have acquired a little superficial knowledge and that standards must be gradually and patiently raised in place of being artificially forced, or rue progress cannot be effected. Sir George noticed, as an interesting tendency of the times, the great popular demand for some knowledge of the English language. This is shown to have led to the springing up of a number of small Anglo-Vernacular Schools which are an additional source of weakness, many of them being inefficient owing to the inespacity of the masters and they consequently lay a bad foundation, which largely accounts for the indifferent work of too many senior schoolboys and college students. His Excellency disclaimed the desire of Government to starve secondary or higher education and clearly gave it to be understood that their sole object was to endeavour to make such education worthy of the name, and, by an increase of fees to assist the private institution upon which it does and must mainly depend. The Secondary Training College, it is satisfactory to learn, has produced marked effects upon many of the teachers who have passed through it. But it does not yet attract enough students of ability, and until a real demand for good teaching arises, leading to adequate salaries better results cannot be expected.

Besides making reference to high education and the University curriculum his Excellency gave utterances to some particularly noteworthy remarks on the subject of history, the present teaching of which he declared to be of no value. If history had, from the first, been efficiently taught in the schools and colleges of India the political outlook at the present time would have given less cause for anxiety. While at present, observed the Chancellor, an Indian undergraduate is taught little or nothing of the history of his own country, of its economics and of the complex machinery of its administration, he is forced to waste time in cramming a few useless facts, either in Roman or Greek History, whichever happens to fall to his year—as if they were interchangeable subjects! That he rarely learns anything of the principles of British administration at the present time is evident. For excluding classical history from the list of compulsory subjects, Government has been charged with a desire to deny to Indians the political teaching which it may afford. It must surely be obvious, observed His Excellency, that the mass of our students cannot afford the time for any real study of the political developments of the world, and that such smatterings of one ancient history as they now acquire cannot, as a rule, inculcate any political lessons. If they learn the history of their own country and deduce the lessons it teaches, it will far more greatly add to their own advantage than that the study of Greek or Roman. It is well that Indian history and Indian Polity are to be obligatory. Had they always been from the first institution of a University in India there would to-day have been no necessity for prescribing a text-book of moral education.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

AN EMINENT ECCLESIASTIC. GENUINE regret will be caused by the resignation announced by Reuter of the Dean of St. Paul's, for despite his great age he took the keenest interest in everything connected with the noble Cathedral under his charge, which has improved a great deal during his administration. He presided over this Cathedral for just twenty years, and even when at the end of 1890 he succeeded Dean Church he was already connected with it as one of its Canons for twenty-two years. Thus as Canon and Dean he has been closely associated with St. Paul's for forty-two years. As Canon he had some highly distinguished ecclesiastics of the Church of England for his colleagues, men like Liddon and Lightfoot, Stubbs and Creighton, all of whom, except the first, rose to be Bishops, but he like his immediate predecessor Dean Church, clung to his *nolo episcopari*, declining all further preferment, though he persuaded several, amongst them his colleague Stubbs the famous historian, to accept bishoprics. Born in 1819, a year just as famous as 1809 for the many distinguished men and women born during it, he entered on his ninety-third year only two weeks ago, and he may well seek rest at this age having laboured as long. But still he was known to be unwilling to resign, not because he loved his office or its emoluments too much, but because, it was said, he did not like to give the present Government the chance of appointing his successor. He was a rather moderate High Churchman, but he was completely and heartily opposed to the present Ministry in the matter of religious education, on which point he holds decided views. Two years ago he would have resigned on passing his ninetieth birthday, but he delayed in the hope that the Ministry might be soon turned out. But at the end of the last General Election he must have seen that there was no near chance of that hope being gratified, and he has accordingly sent in his resignation. The Government will now have its opportunity of nominating a Dean of its own liking. He was appointed by the Conservatives who were in power in 1890. His predecessor was nominated in 1871 by Mr. Gladstone, then at the beginning of his career. But it must be said that Mr. Gladstone took scrupulous care in his ecclesiastical appointments and did not allow politics to interfere in such matters. The retired Dean greatly improved the Cathedral whose interior decoration was carried on under him on an elaborate and magnificent scale. He also instituted several reforms in the administration, notably he abolished payment for admission which has greatly enhanced the popularity of the great national Cathedral among the poorer classes who now visit it frequently. Indeed, he shewed throughout his career that he is possessed of great administrative gifts and especially business qualities. He is a very good financier and as treasurer of the Cathedral his services were eminently useful. We have referred to his keen interest in religious education and he served on the Commission to enquire into the working of the Education Acts. He is not a great and eloquent preacher like his former colleague Liddon nor does he possess the fine scholarship and exquisite literary taste of his predecessor Richard Church, and he, of course, lacks altogether the wide theological and historical erudition of Lightfoot and Stubbs, still he has done perhaps greater good to the Cathedral by his more homely qualities than all these four put together. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that both the great Deaneries of Westminster and St. Paul's should fall vacant at almost the same time and still more singular that both should do so not by the deaths but by the resignations of their incumbents. The resignation of the Deanery of Westminster by Dr. Armitage Robinson was announced only a few weeks ago.

TURKISH REVERSES IN YEMEN. Reuter has very quickly justified the warning of its Constantinople correspondent that news of the fighting in Yemen must be received with caution. The despatch which was cabled from London yesterday, goes directly contrary to the impression which was left by the message of two days ago. This stated officially that the garrison at Menakha had repulsed the rebels killing 350 of them, and that the garrison at Sana had made a successful sortie. The statement clearly led us to believe that the two towns, which, as we pointed out yesterday, are the principal towns on their respective districts, were in a sufficiently strong state of defence to hold out until reinforcements arrived from the coast. According to the latest news, such is very far from being the case and the position of Sana, isolated beyond the hills, is causing the Turkish administration grave anxiety. At the same time Menakha, it is feared, may fall before the seven battalions of troops, which have been despatched from Hodeida, can relieve it. Should this occur its loss will be a serious blow, but even more disastrous would be the fall of Sana. To that town the garrisons of no fewer than five small townships have retired, and its capture must mean to the Turks, therefore, the loss of a considerable body of troops. Of course, as news of the campaign can only be gleaned with difficulty, it is possible that the report may exaggerate the situation, but it contains so much circumstantial detail that it impresses us as probably true. The report of the heavy loss inflicted at Menakha might have been officially swollen, or on the other hand may be accounted for by the utter disregard of risk, which is characteristic of an Arab attack in force; while probably the Turkish success at Sana was gained in only a small affair. Serious as the position is, however, the Turks will probably be able to quell the insurgents temporarily. The Government regard the retention of their provinces in Arabia as essential to the maintenance of their prestige, and the extent of their provision for this campaign shows that they have undertaken the task of restoring order in a determined spirit and are prepared to make sacrifices to that end. Eventually, however, it seems more than probable that the Turks will be forced to abandon Yemen, and this is forcibly suggested by a lengthy and informing article which Sir William Ramsey has written for the *Manchester Guardian*, and which we reproduce. He declares that expensive wars, first in Albania and now in Yemen, have drained the resources of the new administration so severely that it can stand very little more. "The wars," he says, "have been terribly expensive and have wasted the strength of the Empire. The despatch of another large body of troops to Southern Arabia is the worst augury for the stability of the present Turkish administration." The policy of holding to Southern Arabia, he points out, is dictated by the vicinity of the holy cities. The Young Turks cannot abandon these and they are afraid to give up even Yemen for fear of creating the impression that they are weaker than Abdul Hamid's Government was. He has no doubt that their wisest course would have been an effective maintenance of a smaller territory and better administration of a narrower empire. But "they have squandered and are squandering money and men and all their little strength in these ruinous and distant wars. . . . This process cannot go on for ever." Sir William's views on Turkish affairs are always to be respected and in the present instance he speaks with such confidence that it compells attention. We must evidently be prepared for more surprising events in Turkey.

THE latest list of subscriptions to the Punjab Royal Memorial shows a total of Rs. 13,83,099-3.

THE Sind cotton crop, having been damaged by frost at Hyderabad at the end of December, is reported at about two-thirds of normal.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Clark, Commerce Member of the Government of India, is paying Allahabad and the Exhibition a visit. The Maharaja of Mysore is also there.

THE Maharaja of Kapurthala and party have returned to Lucknow from their shooting trip at Akouna, where they spent four or five enjoyable days. His Highness leaves for his capital immediately.

BARON DE CATERS, who was expected to come to Bombay from Secunderabad, yesterday morning, will not arrive until Friday. This confirms M. Jules Tyck's statement that there will be no aviation in the vicinity of Bombay.

THE Educational Department, Bombay Government, have just issued a revised Grant-in-Aid Code, which has been drafted by the Director of Public Instruction, and subject to certain modifications which are specified, has been adopted by Government.

AMONG the cold weather, visitors on tour in India is Mrs. Robert M. Wilcox, the well-known American poetess, better known as Ella Wheeler Wilcox to the general reading public. Mrs. Wilcox arrived in Calcutta, on Monday, with her husband. Before leaving, Mrs. Wilcox will visit Benares, Agra, Jaipur and Bombay, whence she will start for Ceylon. Prior to her arrival to Calcutta, she had visited Japan, China, Java, Siagapore and Rangoon.

ON the occasion of the German Emperor's birthday, in mail week, Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of State for the Navy, received the title of Grand Admiral.

THE High Commissioner for New Zealand has expressed the willingness of the Dominion to co-operate in the scheme for the decoration of the Coronation route by the contribution of an arch of symbolic design.

A TELEGRAM from Sacramento says a joint resolution has been referred to the Committee on Federal relations by the California State Assembly urging the National Congress to retain the Asiatic exclusion laws, and to extend their provisions so as to exclude all unassimilable and undesirable emigrants of other countries and races.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

EAST AND WEST. THE rectorial address of Lord Curzon to the students of the Glasgow University on East and West is much canvassed by the native press and the criticisms, as may be expected, are coloured by the feeling entertained towards the ex-Viceroy. The belief prevalent among Indians is that the lofty principles which he loved to enunciate were not always imported into his administration, that he was deficient in sincerity, and that he had scant sympathy with Indian aspirations. The critics declare that they will be beguiled no longer by fine phrases and glowing periods. Moved by this strong bias, they detect in his address a sinister meaning, a deep design for the everlasting subjugation of the East by the proud, domineering, West. Having carefully read the address, I fail to notice any trace of a wicked purpose beneath the surface, though I confess I have no great love for Lord Curzon. The portion of particular interest to us is that which relates to the future of India. The question, he asks himself, is,—Can a Western Power, costituted as it is at a distance of 6,000 miles, maintain a permanent ascendancy in an Asiatic country, with its untold millions, "particularly when a free press and the embryos of representative government have been conceded, to the people and when the sentiment of the East, revived by western nutriment, is exceptionally active in its manifestation?" There is no knowing what the future may bring forth, and the question admits of no positive answer. Leaving alone the region of speculation as to what may happen in a remote age, we may assert with confidence that British connection and British supremacy are indispensable to India for generations to come, and that they can and will be maintained. Her ascendancy, says Lord Curzon, is what Great Britain will regard as a duty to civilization and the world. Those who talk of the providential mission and sacred trust of Great Britain must come down from their lofty pedestal. England rules over India, and will do all she can to retain it, not purely from the moral sense of her duty towards an alien race, but because it is her interest to maintain her supremacy; because she has won an empire, and it is well for her that she should keep it; because she is in possession by right of conquest. Russia, we know, cast longing eyes on India. Was she, too, moved by a purely divine impulse? I should much prefer plain-speaking to sanctimonious professions. Had India been a region as barren and uninviting as Tibet, would any Western Power have invaded it and shed its blood for obtaining its possession, simply from a benevolent desire to rescue the natives from ignorance and degradation? It is equally the interest of India that the connection shall continue indefinitely. Hence it is that I can not sympathize with the demand for Swaraj in any of its forms. "The truer wisdom," as Lord Curzon observes, "is, while pursuing a liberal policy, not to encourage false expectations. Self-government, under or within the Empire, which is the motto of the advanced party, is not at present a realizable ideal."

WHAT'S IN A NAME? It is reported that the leaders of "the domiciled community," as some Eurasians like themselves to be styled, are about to appeal to Lord Hardinge to remove the term Eurasian from official use. They would prefer, it is said, to go by the name of Indo-Europeans. There is absolutely no reason for the change, so far as I can see. In the name, "per se," there is nothing to be ashamed of or object to. The ideas and associations clustering around a word are high or low, pleasant or unpleasant, as the object to which it is applied will make them. If the term "Eurasian" connotes anything ignoble or unpleasant, the reason must be sought in the position and character of the community that is known by it. I have the same remarks for those of my countrymen who object to being called natives. Aye, some of them resent the term so far as to propose that Indians should retaliate by calling Europeans, Feringhees! Again, where is the ignominy, inherent in the name itself? We are natives, we are children of the soil, and the term just denotes that fact. If it conveys any sense of inferiority or contempt, the remedy lies in the raising of the national character. It is scarcely in conformity with our self-respect to imply any questionable associations by resenting the epithet. We should comfort ourselves rather with quiet dignity, and bide the time, when the appellation will be rather courted and coveted with the rise of the people concerned in honour.

SNOBBISHNESS. By what Eurasians convey tions, while the community conditions and possesses t They are, for one thing, very They must candidly recognize the fact that are children of the soil, that as time goes on, they will have to enter more keenly into competition with the pure natives of India, that they must leave off false pride and unworthy sentiment, and make up their mind to live by the side of the native population in harmony and good-fellowship. The Eurasian will not be able to improve his position, if he styles himself Indo-European, or is called by any other name. There are members of this community, whose ambition is to pass off as Europeans. These petty strivings to appear better than we are, to pretend to a higher rank in race or society, than that which really belongs to us, will furnish many instances to fill another Book of Snobs. The Eurasian who gives himself the airs of an European is a snob. The Indian who, arrayed in European costume, affects the speech and ways of a coloured Saheb, is a snob. There are Native Christians of purely Indian parentage who have an ambition to be styled Eurasians. The Goanese, who drops the appellation and styles himself Portuguese, is another snob; or if his origin is rather uncertain, he takes refuge under the denomination of Eurasian. So the name which Eurasians object to is what some other people aspire to. Among the Indians, ask an untouchable about his caste, and he will shuffle and fumble for an answer, or will name a higher caste as his own. Sometimes the reply is more honest, though made in an apologetic tone. "Yes, Sir, I am a Mahar. Why should I tell a lie?"

BURKE IN THE UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM. The substitution in the Calcutta University curriculum of Carlyle's Heroes and Hero-worship and Cowper's Letters for the works of Burke has caused a flutter in Bengal. What may be the reason for the change, ask the critics. Some of them see in it a covert design of the part of Government so to alter the syllabus by degrees as to manufacture a class of meek, obedient and well-conducted citizens, undisturbed by any unrest, legitimate or otherwise. They see in it an attempt to emasculate the virile intellect of youths. I, for one, have not the temerity to attribute an ulterior motive to the University authorities. At the same time we know that Burke is held in some quarters responsible for the excesses and aberrations of students. This is a most curious and most unfair charge to make against one of the greatest Englishmen and one of the greatest and most high-souled British statesmen. As a repository of civil wisdom and exalted maxims bearing upon public life and government, his writings ought to be a corrective to speculative enthusiasms and an indiscriminate application of abstract theories to society, without regard to the polity and circumstances of each State and nation. His fundamental instincts of conservatism were always with him, and in his French Revolution and Letters on the Regicide Peace, which are usually included in the University course, he carried his ardour for established order and ancient usages and institutions to an extreme. Nay, he was regarded so much as an inveterate Tory that Grattan wittily said of him, 'Burke is so fond of arbitrary power, he could not sleep upon his pillow, unless he thought the king had a right to pluck it from under him." Whatever the book that may be prescribed, a man may easily pervert its doctrines to suit his purpose. This is done with the Gita. The devil, it is stated, may quote the Scriptures for his purpose, and the anarchist may seek justification for himself in the following words of the Master: "Blessed are they that are persecuted for righteousness sake; for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

CARLYLE. Heroes and Hero-worship is a grand book in its way, and the teacher may enlarge upon many excellent ideas in it for the inculcation of faith and loyalty and obedience. From the introductory pages he may take for his text these words of Carlyle: "It is well said in every sense that a man's religion is the chief fact with regard to him." And from this discourse he may glide naturally into another about loyalty.—"Is not loyalty akin to religious faith also?" He may again point the moral from Carlyle's whole-hearted contempt of "your formulas and reform bills," and "your idle pedantries, constitutionalities and bottomless cavillings and questionings." Again, if the student finds the book congenial to his taste and temperament, he will share "the heavy, sulphurious wrath" of Carlyle in his denunciation of shams and cant, falsehood and insincerity, plausibilities and speciosities, and, above all, quackery and demagogusm and ceaseless talk. I do not know if the student will be convinced of the infinite virtue of silence, which Carlyle has preached in ever so many volumes with ever so much effusiveness. His hero Cromwell he applauds chiefly as "an inarticulate prophet." A proper, study of any great book is elevating. Will this book he studied better than any other classic placed in the hands of students? Something will depend upon the teacher, and the average class of professors are not men of the first order of merit. I think that better pay is needed to secure such men, and no expenditure can be devoted to a better purpose. Indian students, as a class, are contented with a verbal study of great books, just to enable them to pass the examinations. They do not absorb the spirit of the literature. For them there are no heroes, and no hero-worship.

DION.

THE CORPORATION'S NEW PRESIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have done a signal service to the Parsee Community by opening your columns to the discussion of "The Parsee General Election." For, however much the Parsees may read their Guzerati papers, yet they simply form their opinion from what is discussed and urged in the English dailies, in fact, if there is any public opinion at all on any subject in Bombay, it owes its origin, foundation and formation to you and your English daily contemporaries, and the Vernacular Press takes its cue from you and them, and now that those, "of the inner circle of Sir P. M. Mehta's co-workers" are not prepared to take up the challenge, to call a public meeting of the Parsee Community—not a hole and corner one—for a full fair and orderly discussion with the work or demerits of their idol, it may safely be assumed that their great "dictator's" chance of success is fast reaching the vanishing point, and another dodge—another red herring—has been started to bring the erring Parsees to see how much they will lose in not selecting him, when the whole Bombay world, as centred in the Municipal Corporation, is begging and entreating him to be its President for the fourth time, as if there is no one in Bombay public life fit to represent the City when our Gracious King Emperor and His Royal Consort arrive in Bombay for their Coronation!!! And I appeal to you, Sir, to open your columns, to enable those, who hate all shams and hypocracies, to show how hollow and fictitious is the present claim of Sir P. M. Mehta and to give him his quietus for thus thursting himself forward.

We are aware that previous to the return of Sir P. M. Mehta for the coming Presidential contest, there were only two candidates in the field viz. Sir Sassoon David and the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. Up to now there has been an unwritten rule (and which I believe Sir P. M. Mehta's inner arch of co-workers, if not he himself, will not deny, that he has had most to do to keep that rule obscured of late) that the Presidentship goes in turn to a Parsee, European, Hindu and Mahomedan in rotation, and though we have had many members of the Jewish paternity in the Corporation who have done much good but unostentatious work for the Municipality, yet no members of this community has had as yet the honour of being elected to the Presidential chair.

I have, however, nothing to do with—now that they have got the man—whether he should or should not be elected, as that, of protesting against Sir Pherozeshah Mehta thrusting himself forward, (under the cover that if his friends bring him forward and he gets elected, he will accept the honour,) to surplant Sir Sassoon David or Mr. Manmohandas. Dr. Dadachanji, the retiring president being a Parsee, the Parsees have no claim on this occasion and I cannot for a moment believe that the good sense of the community, and particularly those belonging to it in the Corporation, will permit the perpetration of so gross an insult to the other communities.

The question as regards Sir Pherozeshah, appears to be this, that he has allowed himself to be [illegible] for the coming election of Presi- [illegible] dle and tale table of his [illegible] hole rounds himself [illegible] to elect [illegible] lucre, why, then he [illegible] first Parsee Grand Cr[illegible] Knight how,—in other words—hu[illegible] the game of heads I win and tails you loose.

J. M. C.

P. S.—I wrote this too late to send yesterday and in this morning's issue of your paper, I see the candidature of Sir P. M. Mehta for the Presidentship has been very ably discussed, while I have ventured to do so from a Parsee point of view, and as it in some measure supports your contributor's views, this letter of mine may be treated as supplementing what he contends.—Yours, &c.

J. M. C.

Bombay, February 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not difficult to name your annoymous correspondent, but I shall be obliged if you would permit me to say that I never put forth my candidature. I never asked any man for his vote. I never asked any man was to nominate me. I suppose the letter your print is one of the canvassing tactics to which people resort. The Hon'ble members deem it right to stoop to conquer. But canvassing has nowadays assumed scandalous proportions. Councillors who regard canvassing objectionable, are not likely to be candidates for the Presidentship till the evil practice is either sanctioned or stopped by the Corporation.—Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

R. C. DUTT MEMORIAL.

An Appeal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In pursuance to a resolution of the Third Bengal Literary Conference held at Bhagalpur in February 1910, an All-India Committee was formed with Mr. Sarada Charan Mitra, M. A., B. L., as President, to adopt measures for perpetuating the memory of our illustrious countryman, the late Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt. The Committee have started a Fund and have resolved upon the erection of a hall with a literary and historical museum located in it, as the most suitable memorial of the illustrious deceased. The building is estimated to cost about Rs. 25,000 and a similar sum will be required for the up-keep of the museum. The rapidly growing collection of valuable specimens owned at present by the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad will furnish a nucleus for the museum, and it is hoped, in view of the increasing interest and activity in connection with historical research in the province, it will not be difficult to build-up a museum worthy of the object of commemoration. The museum will further be an institution of immense educative value to the public providing them with object lessons in illustration of the growth of literature, art and religion of the land.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has graciously accepted the office of Patron of the Fund and has headed the list of subscribers by a munificent donation of Rs. 5,000. The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Cossimbazar has kindly agreed to make a gift of a plot of land for the site of the building and the prospects for the completion of what will be a most useful public institution are in every way assuring.

The Committee beg to invite all friends and admirers of the late Mr. Dutt to send to the undersigned their contributions, which will be promptly and thankfully acknowledged.

RAMENDRA SUNDAR TRIVE

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

INTRODUCTION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

An Uneventful Debate.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 21.

On rising to introduce the Parliament Bill in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Asquith was given an ovation, by the Liberals and Nationalists, which lasted for several minutes.

Mr. Asquith said that the Bill, which he was introducing, was identical with that of 1910. It had been definitely submitted to the electorate, who had returned a majority in its favour.

Political Suicide.

He then traced the history of the controversy, emphasising his view that the rejection of the Budget in 1909 was one of the most stupendous acts of political blindness ever perpetrated. (Cheers). The House of Lords had committed political suicide. He did not propose to dispense with the Second Chamber, but it must be a House unlike the present House of Lords, established not on a hereditary, but on a popular basis. (Cheers).

He asked, Were they to await the laborious process of evolving a new chamber before proceeding with their programme? The country had said "No" twice, and had demanded an immediate remedy. He characterized assertions that the Government would rule by a despotic single chamber as one of the most unsubstantial nightmares, which ever affected the imagination. The Government had guarded against all risks.

Altered Relations, but no Reform.

Mr. Balfour ridiculed the idea that the Elections were a popular verdict on the Bill, seeing that the verdict was equally claimed on behalf of Tariff Reform and other issues. He had always desired a peaceful arrangement of the question, but he looked upon the course of the struggle with deep anxiety, owing to the reasons for the Government's illogical intention of altering the relations between the two Houses before reforming the Upper House, and so leaving, for an indefinite period, nothing that could be described as a Second Chamber, for some of the most important purposes for which a Second Chamber is required. The Government had not attempted to defend this part of their plans.

Compromise Impossible.

Mr. Balfour continued: "I am most anxious that this great controversy should be carried on without controversial violence which, this year, it is especially desirable to avoid. But I will never assent to an agreement, which will impose upon the people, a change in the Constitution, which they do not desire. They desire a change in the relations between the two Houses, and in the constitution of the House of Lords, but they do not desire that these changes shall be used as an instalment of a revolution, of which they know nothing, at the bidding of an Irish minority, which cares nothing for our institutions so long as they get a particular measure. I have always desired a peaceful arrangement, but some of the issues are so great that compromise is impossible. If you are going to use the people's desire in order to do something they do not desire, we shall be disgraced for ever if we participate in your plans."

Labour Party and Reform.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald regretted the mention of reform in the Preamble, which, he said, meant the establishment of a modern plutocracy. But he was bound to admit that the vast majority of the people insisted on bi-cameral government, and the Labour members would swallow the preamble rather than have no Bill.

Mr. Pease, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said that the creation of peers was the only safeguard the nation possessed against the unbridled despotism of the peers, and the Government would not part with that power till the predominance of the House of Commons was fully established.

Sir Clifford Cory, Liberal, declared that he would not support the Bill, unless it was amended so as to make it clear that it did not apply to Home Rule.

On the whole, the debate was tame and uneventful.

A Resignation.

Mr. T. F. Wilson, Liberal Member for North-East Lanark, has resigned his seat.

[Mr. Thomas Fleming Wilson, who was first returned for the constituency in January, 1910, is a Glasgow solicitor. He is 49 years of age and is still in practice.]

THE CORONATION.

Irish Party Hold Aloof.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

After a meeting of the Irish Party, yesterday, presided over by Mr. Redmond, the following statement was issued:—

"We deeply regret that the time has not yet come to join other subjects of the King in participating in the Coronation. We entertain the heartiest good wishes towards the King, and hope that his reign will be long and glorious. But as we are still denied self-government, we feel bound to stand apart. We wait, confident in the hope that the self-government of Ireland is close at hand."

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, FEB. 21.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Bohemia" has shipped £300,000 gold for India.

THE FIGHTING IN YEMEN.

Anxious Situation for the Turks.

FIVE TOWNSHIPS EVACUATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JEDDAH, FEB. 21.

The Turkish garrisons at Rida, Yerim, Damar, Maabar and Anis have been defeated, but have been permitted to reach Sana, which is closely besieged.

The fate of Sana is causing the Turkish authorities great anxiety.

Manekha is expected to fall at any moment, though seven battalions left Hodeida, on the 17th instant, to relieve it.

GROWTH OF EXPENDITURE IN INDIA.

Question in the House.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. O'Grady asked if Mr. Montagu would consider the appointment of a small committee to report on the increase in public expenditure in India.

Mr. Montagu replied that in view of the withdrawal of Mr. Gokhale's resolution at the Viceroy's Council last January, in favour of such a committee, the answer must be in the negative. Lord Crewe, however, would communicate with the Government of India, regarding the discussion in India, and would draw attention to Mr. O'Grady's question. Lord Crewe would suggest that an account of the growth of expenditure be prepared with a view to supplying full information to Parliament.

HEAVY ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

To be Re-armed with up-to date Guns.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Montagu, replying to Mr. Rawson, said:—"There are no proposals before Lord Crewe for the disbandment of any heavy batteries in India. They will be re-armed with new, up-to-date guns, but no pattern has yet been decided upon."

REPORTED RISING IN PORTUGAL.

Rumoured Shooting of a Minister.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The *Westminster Gazette* publishes a strange report of a Royalist rising, on the 14th instant, at La Guarda in Northern Portugal. The report says that the Minister of Public Works was shot, and there was much indiscriminate firing.

Nothing is known in London, but the date coincides with a Reuter telegram describing the collapse of a hall at La Guarda, when thirty persons were killed. The Minister of Public Works was present.

LISBON, FEB. 22.

Nothing has been heard here of the rising at La Guarda reported by the London newspaper.

A BENGALI PAPER.

Question of Government Subsidy.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. O'Grady asked whether the Government of Bengal was subsidising a weekly paper published in Bengali.

Mr. Montagu replied that he had no information on the subject, but was enquiring.

THE POPE.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Pope has now completely recovered from his indisposition.

PLAGUE COMMISSION.

Deaths in Manchuria.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

An international commission, on plague, assembles at Mukden early in April.

The total number of deaths from plague in Manchuria, hitherto, is nineteen thousand.

A NEW BISHOP.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Right Reverend George Nickson, Bishop of Jarrow, has been appointed Bishop of Southwark.

[The Right Reverend George Nickson, D. D., L.L.D., Bishop of Jarrow and Suffragan to Durham, was born in 1864, in Ireland. Educated at Southport, Trinity College, Dublin, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, he obtained first-class Theological Tripos in 1887, was a deacon in 1888, a Priest in 1889, and a tutor and Bursar of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, from 1888 to 1897. He has held many other secular and theological posts at Cambridge since.]

HEAVY-WEIGHT BOXING.

Another Negro Wins.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

In a heavy-weight boxing contest at Olympia, for a purse of £3,500, the negro Sam Langford beat Lang, of Melbourne, in six rounds. The latter was disqualified for hitting his opponent when he was down.

LATER.

Langford had the best of the fight throughout and would probably have won in any case. Lang's blow, which disqualified him, was harmless, but contrary to rules.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Mr. Clark's Famous Speech.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OTTAWA, FEB. 22.

During the debate on the Reciprocity Agreement in the House of Commons, Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, replying to a question, denied that there had been any correspondence between Ottawa and Washington regarding Mr. "Champ" Clark's speech.

LATER.

Mr. Lemieux, continuing the debate on the Reciprocity Agreement, affirmed that the Agreement would mean better times and better markets and would not interfere with Canada working out her own destiny under the aegis of the British Crown.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS SEIZURES.

A Compromise with Messrs. Brookes.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 22.

The Treasury has accepted a full compromise regarding the civil claims against Messrs, Brooke and Co., of Bradford, the stock of whose branch house was attached on Nov. 18th. The Treasury recovers sixty-six thousand dollars and retains 24 cases of merchandise seized.

FRENCH DREADNOUGHTS.

Speedy Construction.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The French Government has introduced a Bill for the laying down of two Dreadnoughts to be constructed in private yards, saving eight months, as the Government dockyards are fully occupied.

THE "WARATAH" ENQUIRY.

Verdict of the Commission.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Board of Trade enquiry into the loss of the "Waratah" has resulted in a verdict that the vessel capsized. The Commission cannot say in what circumstances.

LATER.

The Commission further found that the "Waratah" had sufficient stability, that the cargo was properly stowed, and that she was in seaworthy condition.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince and staff arrived at Sealdah station by the special train from Goalando this morning. The arrival was private, but a number of English and German Officials were present to receive him. His Highness visited the wounded shikari in the hospital, whom he brought down by the Goalando special this morning and showed great sympathy with the unfortunate man. Subsequently His Highness visited the Zoo and played his last polo match this evening. He will leave Calcutta for Bombay at 11 to-morrow morning.

The shikari is progressing favourably.

LATER.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince was received by His Excellency the Viceroy, at Government House on arrival at Government House.

H. E. Von Treutter has recovered from his recent indisposition and rejoined his staff at Government House this morning.

The Crown Prince played polo this afternoon driving to the polo ground in a Government House coach. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge drove to the polo ground and watched the polo.

EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

A University Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 22.

Mr. Hafiz Ahmed Din Khan, B. A., of the Punjab, new Minister of Education in Afghanistan, sometime ago prepared a comprehensive report on the educational needs of Afghans and lines on which the system should proceed. The Amir then appointed an influential Board consisting of notables of Afghanistan to consider the report. After holding sittings for three months the Board, after certain modifications, adopted the scheme of education prepared by Mr. Hafiz Ahmedin. The proposals for Engineering and Medical Education have been also adopted and the Habibia University will soon be an accomplished fact. The Compilation Department attached to the University has already prepared some 40 books on modern sciences. Sanction has been accorded for appointing some nine or ten more men from India for preparing books. University buildings will be constructed under the direct supervision of His Majesty the Amir.

MAHOMEDAN UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 22.

A public meeting will be held to-morrow under the presidency of the Prince of Arcot. The first resolution about the Mahomedan University scheme will be moved by Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim. The second resolution relates to the formation of a provincial committee, and the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mahomed Habeebullah Sahib will propose a resolution inviting His Highness the Aga Khan to Madras.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Imperial Cadet Corps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 22.

It is understood that the Imperial Cadet Corps will go into camp near the Circuit House during the Delhi Durbar.

CALCUTTA POLICEMAN SHOT.

Investigation Proceeding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

A head constable, Srish Chakravarty, doing duty with the Calcutta Police, in connection with political crimes, was shot a short distance from the house, where he was living in Sikdar Bagan Street last night, between half-past seven and eight o'clock. He was returning to his house after a short walk in company with a friend, when he was shot fatally in the back by an unknown assassin at such close quarters that his shirt was actually set on fire. No arrest had been reported up to this morning in connection with the murder.

Sikdar Bagan Street is a dark and very narrow street, and at night is practically deserted. There are a few gas-lamps at long intervals along one side of the street, which only give an imperfect light for the thoroughfare. It was in a dark portion of the street that the shooting took place. The assailant, who had approached the head constable from behind, unperceived, bolted immediately after he had fired the one shot. No other shot was fired as all accounts show that only one report was heard.

The bullet passed through the head constable's body about the region of the liver. The unfortunate man ran into his uncle's dispensary, where he lived, which is close by. He was, with all possible speed, placed in a ticca ghurry which happened to be waiting in the neighbourhood and was taken to the Medical College Hospital, where he arrived in a dying condition. He reached the Hospital at about a quarter to nine, and died at about twenty minutes past nine.

Mr. Mullick, Sub-Inspector, reached the Hospital in time to take his dying statement. Within a brief time the Commissioner of Police, Mr. F. L. Halliday; the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Tegart; and other officials were on the scene. A police cordon was drawn round the locality and an energetic investigation was set in progress.

Head constable Chakravarty, who was murdered last night, was a special attache to the Police, who had been engaged in several recent political cases. He had received warning letters calling him an enemy of the country, and had been specially cautioned to be careful of attack.

One arrest has been made.

LATER.

Various accounts are given as to the character and antecedents of the murdered C. I. D. Head Constable Srish Chakravarty. One account say that he was a native of Calcutta, and after joining the Police force gave valuable information in the Bighati dacoity and Howrah gang cases. Another account says that before joining the police he was a member of a samiti. It is stated that only a short while ago the deceased as well as two senior Bengalee Inspectors of the C. I. D. received anonymous letters threatening their lives.

Bhudeb Chander Mookerjee who was with the deceased just before he was shot stated that on Tuesday evening at about 7 or 7-30 p. m. he accidentally met the deceased and Shama Churn in Sikdar Bagdan lane. They all three walked in the direction of west to east, when Shama Churn left them at the head of the lane which emerges into Cornwallis Street. Then he and the deceased turned and were coming towards the east again, where they live. He and the deceased were neighbours. After going up a few paces he heard a report from behind him and the deceased took a sudden leap and crying out ran towards his house. Bhudeb was so startled at what had taken place that on seeing the deceased's clothes burning he ran into a shop and enquired of the shop-keeper if his clothes were burning also. He did not see anybody nor did he see anybody run away. The deceased and Shama Churn were classmates, but he was not on friendly terms with Shama Churn, though the deceased and Shama Churn were very friendly.

One Bhupendro Bagchi and a maid servant, both living in the lane, said that after the shot was fired they saw a young lad, aged about 11 or 12, wearing a dhooti and barebodied, run into a narrow lane off Sikdar Bagan and disappear. This lane opens into Hatibagan and is deserted at night.

TURBAN OR HAT?

Samalkota Farm Incident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 22.

At to-day's Council Meeting the Hon'ble Mr. Keswa Pillay asked a question regarding Patterson, late Manager of the Samalkota Farm, who was punished for wearing a hat instead of a turban by Mr. M. E. Couchman, Director of Agriculture.

The Government replied as follows:—The Director of Agriculture found the Indian Farm Manager had, by attempting to live in European style, become involved in debt and objected to his wearing untidy European costume. The Director accordingly instructed him to adopt suitable costume, and the Manager promised to do so. He failed to carry out his promise even after directions to do so had been repeated and was in consequence reduced to the post of Assistant Manager for deliberate disobedience of orders. This question did not, however, affect his pay. The Government consider that it is the duty of every superior officer to see his subordinates are decently and properly dressed. The Farm Manager's eventual reduction to lower pay was due solely to his unsatisfactory work and he voluntarily resigned his appointment without appealing against either of the orders of reduction. The Government do not consider any general orders on the subject are called for.

MARRIAGE AT DACCA.

Cowan—Miss Campbell.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, FEB. 21.

The wedding was celebrated here, to-day, of Miss Campbell, daughter of Dr. Campbell, Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, with Mr. Cowan, Joint Magistrate, Dacca.

ELEPHANTS IN WYNAAD.

A Source of Danger and Loss.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, FEB. 21.

The Wynaad Planters' Association are to consider at their next meeting, the question of measures against wild elephants, which have been increasing so fast of late years as to have become a serious source of loss and of some danger to the planting community.

RAIDS ON THE FRONTIER.

Chief Commissioner's Advice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 22.

In reply to an address, presented by the citizens of Bannu on the 12th instant, Sir George Roos-Keppell said in Pushtu that the people should not pay any ransom money for the release of captives, if they were taken by the raiders. They should report to the authorities, who would always endeavour to get back he captives. For one man in British territory, who was taken away by raiders, one hundred men from beyond the border could be arrested. The Chief Commissioner advised the Hindus and Mahomedans to help each other against the raiders; otherwise both would suffer. As regard a Border Military Force, he said that the Pathans in the Border Military post were mostly inhabitants of the same districts, and they could better understand the crooked ways and mischievous methods of raiders than a military force and so were more useful in keeping peace in the frontier.

The principle of paying the raiders back in their own coin was largely followed. The Border Police and troops who went out in search of a Hindu who was taken captive on 12th instant near Janikhel was brought back to Bannu. One hundred and ninety Sardhikhel Waziris, living close to Jhanikhel, were detained in jail at Bannu and the result of this strong measure was the instantaneous release of the Hindu. This showed that in many cases local bad characters are in league with the raiders, for in the frontier it is not always easy to distinguish by appearance a Hindu from a Mahomedan.

SIR CHARLES BAYLEY'S FAREWELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 22.

A brilliant function was held last evening at the Deccan Club organised by the citizens of the Secunderabad, Bolarum, and Residency Bazars in order to bid farewell to the Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, British Resident of Hyderabad, who is shortly to leave for England. The club premises were handsomely decorated and illuminated.

Sir Charles Bayley, accompanied by Captain Colvin, arrived at 5-30 escorted by a mounted company, and was met by the Reception Committee. He conversed with the guests invited to meet him, and was greatly interested in the entertainment. After taking a cordial leave he and other guests were garlanded, and he departed at 7 p. m. to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne."

COLOURS FOR RATTRAY'S SIKHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 22.

An interesting ceremony has just taken place at Nasirabad on the occasion of the presentation of Colours to the 45th Rattray's Sikhs. The old colours were presented to them some thirty-four years ago by General Sir Henry Norman. On this occasion the presentation was made by Sir Edmund Barrow, Commanding the Southern Army. The Regiment, in hill review order, was drawn up in line to receive the Army Commander, with their colours guarded by double sentries in front and on the left of the line.

DISORDERS IN SOUTH PERSIA.

Some Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 22.

Reports from South Eastern Persia show that the trading caravans are still being molested by robbers, though some routes are safe.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

An exchange has been approved between 2nd Lieutenant C. W. Campbell, North Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Lucknow and Lieutenant S. P. Bell, 139th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Bulford.

The following officers having been appointed to the Indian unattached list are promoted to British Regiments as shown:—2nd Lieutenant A. A. Williamson, to 1st Batt. Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

2nd Lieutenant N.H.C. Lennox to 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

2nd Lieutenant J. L. K. Kane to 1st Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers.

2nd Lieutenant L. Hastings to 2nd Batt. Royal Berkshire Regiment.

2nd Lieutenant J. W. H. Park to 1st Batt. West Riding Regiment.

2nd Lieutenant S. D. N. Cahusac to 2nd Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Captain E. K. Molesworth R. E., is transferred from the Military Works Services to the Second Sappers and Miners at Bangalore.

Capt. C. R. Hill R. E., is transferred from the Military Works Services to the 1st Sappers and Miners, Roorkee.

The following appointments the staff have been approved:—Capt. B. C. Tyrrill, 25th Cavalry, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master, General Bannu Brigade vice Major Ferguson, Davie, who vacates on 31st May next.

Captain Henderson, 39th Garhwal Rifles, from staff the Captain, Nasirabad Brigade, to be Brigad-Major, 1st Infantry Brigade, Secunderabad. vice Captain Maxwell who vacated on 31st May.

Captain L. H. Abbott, 11th Rajputs, to be Staff. Captain, Nasirabad Brigade.

Captain A. E. Glasgow, Royal Sussex Regiment, to be Brigade Major, Bareilly Brigade, vice Major Dudgeon vacating.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY CONCERT.

A very enjoyable concert was held in the Bombay Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, on behalf of the new building fund for the Girls' Friendly Society. This Society was fortunate in having the assistance of some of the best of Bombay amateur performers and there was scarcely an uninteresting item in the whole of the evening's programme. Following a well-expressed rendering of Brahms' "Andante" by Signor Savini on the violin, Mr. N. B. Macbeth sang with nice effect a couple of French songs and in the second portion of the programme gave a pleasing rendering of the ballad "Maire, My Girl," Mrs. Parry, who was making a first appearance on a Bombay concert platform, created a very favourable impression by her singing of Tosti's "Good-bye" and was equally well received on singing later "Melisande in the Wood." Mrs. Ben Hick gave two pianoforte soloswith the usual finishedtechnique andin particular was heartily applauded for her playing of Liszt's "Nightingale." Mrs. Macbeth sang gracefully a French song of Tosti and a pretty little song, "One Morning, Oh so early," while Captain Drummond was in good voice in singing two songs from Gounod's "Faust" as well as in Frances Allitsen's "Songs of Thanksgiving." Mrs. Acworth, who is better known on the amateur dramatic stage, also gave a daintily humourous rendering of two short recitations, "George Washington" and "Philosophy."

MR. PIKE PEASE, M.P., on his return to the House of Commons, after a year's absence, has resumed his former duties as Liberal Unionist Whip.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Germany and the Independence of the Netherlands.

BERLIN, JAN 27.

ABOUT the relations of the German Empire and the kingdom of the Netherlands, some English and French papers seem to be much concerned. Especially the London "Times" echoed and re-echoed the cries of anxiety about Germany's intention of absorbing the Netherlands or at least of disrespecting the neutrality of the Netherlands and Belgium in case of a new Franco-German war. The argument was based on the military tradition of the Germans that the best defence rests with a vigorous initiative and on the alleged impregnability of the French frontier from Belfort to Sedan. From the home papers these views found their way into the Australian, American and South African papers. Especially the "Cape Times" gave serious attention to these nightmares.

A cool-headed observer will find it strange that certain English and French politicians are evidently more anxious about the independence of the Netherlands than the Dutch themselves. Now, we all know the glorious history of the Dutch War of Independence in the 16th and 17th centuries. It is not likely that the descendants of such a heroic race will ever forget the value of independence or sacrifice it to the advantage of forming part of a neighbouring Empire. Indeed, for many years there was a certain distrust observable in Holland lest Germany after her victories over France might imitate the policy of expansion that caused the overthrow of the Dutch Republic by Napoleon I and its annexion by the French Empire in 1810. But as time went on without any German move in this direction, the Dutch lost any fear from that quarter. The whole nation applauded the step of the young queen when she chose her husband from among the German Princes and thereby concluded a personal "Entente Cordiale" with her eastern neighbour.

The opportunity for showing so much anxiety about the independence of the Netherlands was brought about by the project of the Dutch Government to devote a portion of the new credit of 4 million pounds to the fortification of the harbour of Flushing. It was argued that Germany may have suggested this coast defence, in order to prevent an English Fleet from running up the Shelde River in support of the French Army. As by the treaties of 1815, the navigation on the Shelde river is to be kept open for all nations, the construction of forts at its mouth was declared by some English and French journalists to be incompatible with international law and with the neutrality of the harbour of Antwerp guaranteed in 1839. A French Deputy asked a question about this subject in the French Chamber. The answer given by M. Pichon was rather ambiguous. He expressed his conviction that the fortification of Flushing ought to be decided on by a Congress of the Great Powers. But he changed his mind, when a probably inspired article in the "Cologne Gazette" stated that the Foreign Office in Berlin would have to decline any participation in such a Congress, as Germany was not prepared to offend the sovereign rights of the Netherlands and would not feel herself entitled to interfere in an internal affair of a neighbouring state.

What respect will be paid to the neutrality of Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands in the case of a new Franco-German war, depends, of course, on the attitude of either party. If the French or the Germans commenced hostilities by sending troops into Belgium or Switzerland, it would be the duty of these states to disarm those breakers of their neutrality. If they failed to do so, the other belligerent party could not respect the ineffective neutrality any longer. The question, therefore, turns on the point, whether Germany, as has been so often alleged by her enemies in the foreign press, had already made up her mind to overrule these considerations of international Law. It is quite safe to assert that such is not the case. For whenever any of the neighbouring countries, be it Switzerland or Denmark, Belgium or Holland, came forth with a project of strengthening its armaments, the German official press applauded such wise precaution for securing the policy of neutrality by providing the means for upholding it. At present this principle is adopted by the Dutch nation. Would it really mean to "protect" its "independence", if the European powers were persuaded to step in and to decide by a Congress whether or not the Dutch ought to be allowed to spend their own money on fortifications in their own country? No doubt, Germany has done a service to the preservation of the national dignity of the Netherlands by frustrating any attempt at such an intervention.

TURKISH RAILWAYS.

From the annual statement of the administration of the "Dette Publique" it was already known that the compensations to be paid to the various Railway Companies were considerably lower in 1910, than in the previous year. Now the reports of the different railway companies are available. The most striking result is the wonderful progress of four lines in which German capital has a preponderance because English financiers declined to co-operate, when invited to take a front seat seven years ago. Of these lines the oldest one is in Europe, the three others being the Anatolian line, the Eski—Schehir—Konia line and the Bagdad Railway. Altogether German initiative has given to Turkey about 900 miles of railway up to the present. The gross receipts of these lines rose in one year by not less than forty per cents. from 11,1 to 15,5 million francs. Calculated per kilometre we arrive at a growth from 7,702 to 10,767 franes per kilometre. The consequence is that the payments due under the existing agreements from the Turkish Government fell even more considerably. The European line from Saloniki to Monastir is already earning a surplus; the Company had to hand over 78,949 francs from its net revenue to the state treasury as its stipulated share. Certainly the amount is very small; but in the previous year the Government was still obliged to contribute 152,203 francs to the Dividend guaranteed to the shareholders. The Bagdad Railway wanted a contribution of 381,136 francs against 509,194 francs in 1909; the Eski—Schehir—Konia Line drew from the State Treasury 2,413,202 francs against 2,994,194 in the previous year. Most astonishing is, however, the bettering of the receipts of the Anatolian Railway from Haidar Pasha to Angora. There the contribution by the Government fell from 2,571,124 francs to 508,853 i.e. to less than one-fifth of its last instalment. On the whole Turkey could save about one-half of its last payment to the "German" Lines in consequence of the remarkable increase of traffic. Instead of 6 1-4 millions it had to pay only 3 1-4 million francs by way of guaranteed interest on invested capital.

To some extent the better harvest of last year may account for the improvement. But there can be no mistake that the receipts of these lines are sure to develop most favourably for many years to come. Three reasons may be adduced to substantiate this view. Firstly such a growth is natural for every new railway line as trade and industry have to adapt themselves to the new means of communication ere they can take full advantage of them. The centre of economical gravitation for the whole of Asia Minor will ultimately be Constantinople. Secondly the Railway Companies are very active in promoting agriculture all along their lines. They sell at nominal prices modern ploughs to the Anatolian peasants still using the inefficient medieval implement. They lay out works of irrigation in barren regions. They bring artificial manure within the reach of villages that have exhausted the original fertility of the soil. As at the same time the products of the fields find now a ready market at Constantinople, it is an easy calculation for the peasant how to profit from the railway accommodation. Thirdly, the railway stations are being connected with outlying districts either by substantial roads or even by branch lines, so that the feeders of the traffic spread in every direction from year to year.

It goes without saying that Turkish public opinion is delighted with these happy prospects and grows more enthusiastic for completing the railway system in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia. Now there is the great need of a better connection from Bagdad to Teheran. Persia no longer objects to the building of railways, as the experience of the last few years has shown their desirability even for keeping up the unity of the state. It appears as though the Russian Government has now also changed its attitude. The Turks are quite ready to build a branch line from Bagdad to the East as far as their territory goes, if the connection with Teheran is guaranteed. For Persia the inauguration of a railway to its capital, connecting it with one of the main lines of the world's traffic will bring about the most desirable transition from its backward state into the period of modernisation and intellectual revival.

L. ASCH.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, in the Chamber's Room, Graham Building, Parsi Bazaar, Fort, the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Monteath, Chairman, presided and there were present:—The Hon'ble Mr R. G. Monteath, (Chairman); the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham, (Deputy Chairman); Mr. E. L. Sale, B. A., I. C. S., Collector of Bombay; Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, B. A., I. C. S., Collector of Customs; Mr. C. B. Watkins, Assistant Collector of Customs; Mr. F. L. Sprott, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust; Mr. G. H. Lillie, Deputy Chairman, Bombay Port Trust; Mr. D. Macgregor MacLeod of Messrs. Schill, Seebohm and Co., Ld.; Mr. A. Somerville of Messrs. Allen Brother and Co., Ld.; Mr. H. Blaschek and Mr. L. Seyboth of Messrs. A. Blaschek and Co.; Mr. E. Hopkins of Messrs. Dutten Massey and Co.; Mr. W. M. Ross and Mr. F. H. Pearce of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.; Mr. D. M. Inglis and Mr. H. Blair of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Ld.; Mr. E. Yee of Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co.; Mr. L. McIlwrick and Mr. M. N. Hogg of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ld.; Mr. O. Meyer of Messrs. Gaddum and Co.; the Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook and Mr. E. P. Comber of Messrs. Glazebrook and Co.; the Hon'ble Sir H. E. E. Procter Kt.; Mr. T. W. Birkett and Mr. W. H. Ogston of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.; Mr. N. G. Hunt of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.; Mr. J. Gutmann of Messrs. Gutmann and Co.; Mr. H. Holmes of Messrs. Gysi and Kleinjung, Ld.; Mr. W. D. Hall of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co.; Mr. C. H. Armstrong and Mr. G. H. Bewman of Messrs. Lyon Lord and Co., Ld.; Mr. D. Carmichael of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.; Mr. A. O. Baurle of Messrs. M. Ostermayer and Co.; Mr. W. S. Millard of Messrs. Phipson and Co.; Mr. C. H. Roberts of Messrs. Prier de Saone and Co.; Mr. J. N. Metaxa of Messrs. Ralli Brothers; Mr. Ruttonsey Mulji of Messrs. Ruttonsey Densey and Co.; Mr. A. G. Devey of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ld.; Mr. E. Comber of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co.; Mr. A. Strandes of Messrs. A. Strandes and Co.; Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.; Mr. R. W. Harter of Messrs. Wallace and Co., the Hon'ble E. J. Hawke of the Bombay Company, Ld.; Mr. J. Van Rykom of the Holland Bombay Trading Company, Ld.; Mr. D. Morris of the New Mofussil and Co., Ld., Mr. W. Dense of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Mr. G. Degressi of the Rubattino S. N. Co., Mr. James Begbie of the Bank of Bombay, Mr. J. Greig of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Mr. J. M. Murdoch of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ld., Mr. J. Black of the National Bank of India, Ld., Major A. D. C. Shelley, R. E. Agent, and Mr. F. W. Hanson, General Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway; Mr. H. F. Wagstaff of the South British Insurance Co., Ld., Mr. Purshotumdas Thakoredas of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co.; Mr. J. B. Leslie-Rogers, Secretary, and Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Assistant Secretary of the Chamber.

Mr. Lesley Rogers, the Secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting the Chairman moved the adoption of the report.

THE RETIRING CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Monteath said:—Gentlemen,—I rise to propose the adoption of the report for the year, and as it has been customary on this occasion for your Chairman to add some remarks, I will follow the procedure in referring to some of the events during the past year. The period under review has not been characterized by any disturbing commercial developments or any controversial questions, though I think a considerable amount of quiet work can be claimed for the Chamber of which the report—I trust you will admit—bears evidence. Your Committee had hoped that we might have had His Excellency the Governor with us to-day, but I am sorry to say His Excellency was unable to accept the invitation through press of other engagements. I am sure, however, I shall be expressing the hope of all when I say we trust we may have such an honour at no distant date. I was looking forward to his presence to acknowledge through him in public the great honour conferred by the King Emperor on the commercial community of this Presidency in the befitting selection of our worthy ex-Chairman, and old friend and member, Sir Henry Procter for the Knighthood conferred at the New year. I am sure as a Chamber we heartily congratulate Sir Henry. In public matters your Committee this year had the sad duty of communicating the Chamber's expression of sorrow in the National loss on the demise of His Majesty the late King Emperor, a blow which commercial Britain might well feel profoundly in the knowledge of our late Emperor King Edward as the Peacemaker. We may, however, congratulate ourselves on the succession to the throne with its promise of peace and prosperity. In India we shall look forward, before my successor presents his report, not only to the consummation of a Coronation at home, but to its declaration, for the first time in the history of British India, in the person of His Royal Highness King George at the Delhi Coronation Durbar. Next, in public matters, we have to record the change in the Viceroyalty, the Chamber having had the honour of presenting their farewell and welcoming addresses to their Excellencies Lord Minto and Lord Hardinge. I am sure we wish the retiring Viceroy all happiness in his return home and we look forward to progress and development in India under Lord Hardinge. Coming now to commerce and industry, whilst it has been a remarkably quiet year in the internal work of the Chamber, it has been in most respects a flourishing year for India in the richness of its harvests after the last two beneficial monsoons. Exports have consequently been on a large scale and in this Bombay has played its full part. Unfortunately, however, on the other hand, owing to outside influences the local mill industry has had an unfortunate experience with, I am afraid to say, little immediate prospect of improvement. Apart from this setback the mercantile thrift is evinced in the wonderful developments that are taking place in the improved offices and dwellings which are being put up in the city. This is no doubt being encouraged by the great improvement schemes which have been evolved of recent years and now, in the keen interest which His Excellency Sir George Clarke has evinced in these matters, it is hoped that his schemes for reclamation and further developments may have support, and that the Government of India will lend their aid in some substantial way to develop the western capital of the Indian Empire, as is being projected in Calcutta.

As to our membership we have to report four new elections during the year against one retiral, so that I am pleased to say we are three stronger than last year. Then as regards our finances we carry forward a balance of Rs. 1,12,109-14-5 an increase of Rs. 10,733-0-8 during the 12 months which I hope you will consider satisfactory. The receipts under the head of the Licensed Measurers Department have helped towards this and I am glad to say the department is being successfully worked with good results. Your Committee have thought it desirable that the staff should be regarded with a higher scale of maxima salaries. This will improve the prospects of the staff, and with the increased emoluments granted, it is trusted will tend towards renewed zeal on their part to further developments and success of the Department. Under the head of projected developments I am sure we all regret the serious delay in the anticipated completion of the new Alexandra Docks which were to have been finished ere this. The gravity of the situation was evinced during the last busy season, when the question of congestion at the existing docks was brought before your Committee Their representations and proposals to the Port Trust could but allay matters to a very small degree, whilst emphasising the disabilities owing to the want of increased facilities. It must be hoped that the contractors for the new dock works will not further fail in their undertakings under the extended time that has been allowed. My predecessors have, at length, expatiated on the needs and urgency for the developments now being accomplished at the docks, and in urging the necessity for the speedy completion of the works I would like to add that I think we should look still further forward. With this object I think the Chamber should press the question of improving and utilizing the old docks for the further requirements, rather than entertain relinquishing them to coal or mineral purposes of which there has been some talk. Of projected developments in Government Railways we have nothing to record. The Chairman last year referred to the opening of the Nagda Muttra line as an event of the year, although there were rumours of rates being built up to old scales with surcharges, we can claim the advantage of the shorter lead with its maximum charges. I think, however, the matter still

for the attention of the Chamber, for Bombay can well claim consideration for lower rates which can be applied without touching the minima permissible under Government rules. It is to be regretted that notwithstanding the backing of the Government of Bombay nothing has been achieved as to the Chamber's representations for the extension of the line from Muttra to Aligarh. The question was brought up by me in the Supreme Legislative Council and I think the answer given by the Hon. member representing the Railway Board will not satisfy the feelings of the Bombay community. The proposed connection between Biana and Agra will not be of equal utility to the one proposed between Muttra and Aligarh. The latter which has been strongly advocated by the Chamber will entirely do away with existing disabilities, of what we laymen know as the "Railway Block System," which will continue to exist under the Biana-Agra link. The Chamber may therefore well further press their claims. Another question to be kept before the Chamber will be that of the policy in respect of the gold standard reserve which has been to fully exhausted at previous meetings and which has been a matter of interest to the Chamber for some time past. On this subject I also raised question in Council and as the Finance Minister's reply elicited no change in the intentions of Government it will be a subject which should be kept persistently to the front.

We were pleased to welcome the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson on his visit to the Chamber, when acting as member for the Department of Commerce and Industry after the sad demise of the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey, whose loss the Committee feelingly recorded by resolution. To take the latter's place, the Hon'ble Mr. Clarke has come out from home and though we have only had opportunity of passing introduction I am sure we may look forward to his help and sympathy in our dealings with Government. The commercial community may I think congratulate themselves on Mr. Robertson's continued associations with the Department as Secretary, knowing as we do his keen interest and thorough knowledge of the work.

In minor matters I am pleased to say that the results of the Chamber's representations have been successful in obtaining an increase in the Judicial staff as a temporary measure, to obviate delays in Mofussil Courts. also in a concession in the hours for posting registered letters at the Bombay G.P.O. and in consideration being given to the question of the effigy to be placed on the new Indian coins and stamps.

Of matters outstanding I may mention the question of Bombay's representation at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce which we have referred to the London Chamber of Commerce. Together with other Indian Chambers, we shall have to claim our rights of adequate representation. Then there are the many details of the new dock arrangements as to which we have this year had the important one of transit sheds under consideration.

My report, Gentlemen, is short for as I commenced by saying it has been a quiet year for the Chamber. Nevertheless I cannot conclude without my appreciative thanks to all those who have so ably helped me in the work of the Chamber during the year. Without having even acted as Deputy you asked me to be your Chairman, and I remember it was with a feelings and expressions of diffidence I took up the duties. In the help I have received therefore I feel it is, not as a form, but with genuine gratitude that I tender my thanks to the Deputy Chairman,—the Hon'ble Mr. Graham—and also to all the members of the Committee who have so whole heartedly supported and helped me. I would also mention the less heard of members of the Sub-Committee for their help as well as the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary and the staff of the Chamber who have one and all given their usual attention to their work. I heartily wish the incoming Committee every success during the year ahead and in doing so feel proud in handing over the reins again to Mr. Armstrong. I succeeded him, and have served with him on several committees so have a right to speak with knowledge of his past activities, though his interest and unremitting zeal in the work which he has as Chairman so often controlled calls for no further assurance from me. After my years' experience, in my endeavours to fill the position, to which by election you so honoured me, I can only say that Mr. Armstrong fully shows his public spirited and manlish character in assuming now for the fifth time the Chairmanship of the Chamber, and I wish him all success therein. In handing over the reins to him I do so with regret in the knowledge that I shall have of the Bombay Chamber work in consequence of my transfer to Calcutta, but I shall always have happy recollections of the year of my tenure of office as your Chairman.

With these remarks, gentlemen, I submit the report as printed and propose its adoption.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. Graham said:—Gentlemen,—I rise to second the adoption of the Annual Report which our Chairman has placed before you this afternoon. In doing so, I take this opportunity of thanking him on behalf of the Committee and Members of the Chamber for the time and trouble he has devoted to the transaction of the Chamber's affair and for the able manner in which he has conducted them during the past twelve months. We learn with regret that he is leaving Bombay for Calcutta, but we can console ourselves with the thought that what is Bombay's loss is Calcutta's gain, and we will look forward to the time, which we hope may not be far distant, when he may have the honour of occupying a similar position in the Bengal Chamber which will enable him with his knowledge of Bombay to strengthen the ties, that exist between the two great Chambers in the East and West of India.

The Chairman, in his address, has referred to the great loss which the British Empire sustained during the past year by the death of our late King Emperor, a loss that was felt throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, but nowhere more keenly than here in India. He also referred to the accession and to the projected visit to India by our present Sovereign. It is a matter of special gratification to all of us in India to learn that his Majesty has so graciously decided to come out to India himself in person and to hold his Coronation Durbar in Delhi next autumn thereby evincing striking proof of the great interest he has for his Indian Dominions. His reign has commenced auspiciously for India, and the recent good harvests have brought with them prosperity, peace and contentment. The visit of their Majesties and their Coronation Durbar will live long in the memories of their Indian subjects, and will bind together all races and creeds in their allegiance and loyalty to the Crown, dispelling, we trust for ever, the dark clouds of sedition and unrest.

As regards the work of the Chamber, the past year, as our Chairman has already informed you has been a quiet one and has been singularly free from questions of a controversial nature. We have pressed for the extension of the Nagda-Muttra line to Aligarh, because we firmly believe that it is to the benefit of the cultivators in those districts to have the choice of an alternative direct route. The great value of railways to agriculture is that by expediting the transmission of goods and produce they bring producing districts into closer touch with the great markets of the world, thereby enabling cultivators and others to reap to the fullest advantage the results of their labour and industry. Trade naturally follows the cheapest and most convenient route. If by the extension of this line to Aligarh trade is diverted from Calcutta, it naturally follows that the trade can be worked more efficiently and economically via Bombay, and that the trade, and those connected with it, primarily the cultivators' benefit.

Of all forms of productive capacity, there is none more vital indispensable and steadying than the application of human industry to the cultivation of the soil. Consequently any steps that Government can take towards this end, benefit of the community at large. Regarding the matter in this aspect it certainly appears strange to us that the Government of India should have decided, as they have done against this extension. The matter for the present must remain in abeyance, so far as we are concerned, but the question is one, which the Chamber must keep before them.

The other important question, which is of special interest to this Chamber, is that of the "Gold Standard Reserve." You will, doubtless, have noticed that the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve held in India and England amounted on the 31st January to £19,184,323 as against £18,681,778 on the 31st January last year, showing an increase of £502,545 in the year. The sum placed by the Secretary of State at short notice amounts to £1,415,665 as against £1,613,542 at 31st January 1910, a decrease of £197,877. From the figures given, you will notice that there has been very little appreciable difference in the growth of the Reserve Fund during the year, which, of course, is due to the fact that there has been no profits in the coinage of rupees during the past year.

The amount actually held in rupees in India on 31st January, of the present year was £2,534,302 (taking the value of the rupee at 15 to the sovereign) as against £4,786,734 at the same date last year a difference of £2,252,432 due no doubt to larger currency requirements for the movement of crops.

You will recollect that the Finance Member, in his Budget speech last year stated that it had been decided that the whole of the profits from coinage would be paid into the Gold Standard Reserve, until such time as the gold held by Government in that Reserve and the Paper Currency combined reached the figure of 25 million sterling. He concluded his remarks on currency by adding that the Government of India were determined to uphold the gold value of the rupee. There is a point in this, which I think has been generally overlooked, and that is that he stated that Government had decided to devote the profits from the coinage of rupees to the Gold Standard Reserve until the total 25 million sterling was reached in that Reserve and the Paper Currency Combined. If we add the amount of Gold Bullion and Coin held in the Currency Reserve at 31st January of the present year to the sum of the Gold Standard Reserve at the same date we get a total of £27,548,438 at 31st January 1911. Deduct from this the actual amount of rupees held in India under the Gold Standard Reserve £2,534,302. This leaves us with £25,014,136 in actual Gold and Gold Securities. Does this mean that Government have completed their obligations, as defined by the Finance Member in last year Budget? I cannot believe this to be so. It seems to me that the Paper Currency Reserve has nothing to do with the Gold Standard Reserve and I would ask our Chairman at the next meeting of the Supreme Council in Calcutta, to put forward this question. What we ask for is that the whole profits from the Coinage of rupees, when restarted should be placed to the credit of the Gold Standard Reserve until that Reserve reaches a sum something like £50,000,000. I should like to see at least half of this held in actual gold partly at home and partly in this country. I recognise that there would be an outcry that this gold would be held unproductively in respect of any direct return, but the indirect value in establishing absolute confidence that the Government could, under all circumstances, meet its payments at home without allowing the transmission of funds through Council Drafts to interfere with the Exchange Markets between Export and Imports, would I believe prove invaluable. The fabric of this Empire is built up on commerce and therefore the welfare of commerce is essential to its well-being. The stability of Exchange is one of the foundation stones in the transaction of successful commerce. And as the welfare of commerce is essential to the general welfare of Country and of Government, so it is essential that Government should do all in their power to meet as far as possible the views expressed by the Chambers of Commerce in this respect. Revenue and expenditure go hand in hand. We recognise that with increased responsibilities expenditure must increase, the increase of revenue without undue taxation can only be ensured of the fullest possible consideration is paid to existing circumstances. As a change of the times it is interesting to note from Messrs. Samuel Montagu's circular a few weeks ago that considerable amounts of gold are filtering up-country instead of being retained in Presidency Banks, the natural inference being that the agricultural bannia is beginning to take and hoard his profits from the crops in the form of sovereigns and bar gold, the imports of which have been exceedingly large during the past year. The net import in 1910, amounting to £8,072,840 as against £3,155,113 in 1909, an increase of £4,917,727 whilst the increase of the import of Silver for the corresponding period amounted only to £567,531. These figures are very striking of course. The more Gold that comes into India, the better it is for the stability of exchange as it becomes an exportable asset, which would come out if required. Sovereigns are passing up-country so that we may assume that the sovereign is becoming a more suitable medium of exchange. I feel sure that this development is being carefully watched by Government. It may lead on to what we all eventually expect a Gold Currency. The fact that sovereigns are passing up-country and have been found available in out of the way towns and villages, suggests not only the prosperity of the country but also that a hoarded sovereign may displace 15 hoarded silver rupees. It looks as if the Natives of India were beginning to realise that Gold, whether hoarded or otherwise, is a more stable asset than silver or rupees. Should this continue, it is I think a fair assumption that a proportionately larger supply of rupees will be available for Currency requirements. If that be so, there will not be a demand or at any rate not so great a demand for more currency. With this development, I see difficulties in the increase of the Gold Standard Reserve, which so earnestly wish for. If there is a smaller demand for silver currrency, there will not be the same demand for fresh coinage, and the profits on that coinage, which Government have allocated to increase the Gold Standard Reserve, will become smaller and the growth of the Reserve considerably retarded in consequence. That is the point, we are face to face with. Are Government prepared to take other steps? The question is one. which interests us all vitally in Commerce, and it is one which will engage the close consideration of your incoming Committee for the ensuing year.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I beg to associate myself with the Chairman in expressing the regret we feel that His Excellency the Governor has been unable to accept our invitation to be present here to-day through press of other important engagements. We should have liked to have expressed to him personally our thanks for the keen interest he always displays in commercial matters, and to offer our congratulations for the great services he has rendered to commerce, and Swadeshi enterprise, by the keen interest he has taken in Sir Dorab Tata's great Hydro-Electric Scheme. We should also have liked to have expressed personally our cordial thanks for the great honour which Government has conferred on the Commercial Community in the Knighthood of Sir Henry Procter, whose all-round merits in the fields of commerce philanthropy, sport and volunteering have won him the distinction, he so well deserves.

MR. C. H. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. C. H. Armstrong, who had been selected by the Committee as Chairman for the ensuing year said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution now before us for the adoption of the report. We have just listened to an interesting review of the year's work and as one well acquainted with the past I can assure you that the report is a very satisfactory one and our best thanks are undoubtedly due to Mr. Monteath for the good work he has done for us during the twelve months. As the incoming Chairman, I need only touch very briefly on matters which are likely to come before the new Committee, and of these perhaps the most important is the general subject of railways. You will have gathered from our Chairman's remarks that our position with the Railway Board at the present time is hardly satisfactory one. The natural extension from Muttra to Aligarh is the principal bone of contention, and we in Bombay are quite unable to understand the position taken up by the Board in this matter. To us the extension appears to be a natural and a necessary one, but the Board are apparently of opinion that it is not necessary and have said that even if it is built eventually it will not be by one of the railways serving Bombay, we should then if appears be entering a sphere which is apparently outside our province, although it is admitted that, notwithstanding many disabilities, produce from the Oudh and Rohilkhund district does seek an outlet at this Port. If, however, there is anything in this question of spheres of influence then why, in the past was the East Indian Railway given running powers over the Agra Delhi chord? The removal of block rates on the section now connecting us with Aligarh would be of assistance no doubt, but we must never be satisfied until the Nagda-Muttra is completed by a natural extension of the Oudh and Rohilkhund system to be managed of course by the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

As regards the Nagda-Muttra Line—although it is not referred to in the report, we are not yet benefiting, as our Chairman has told us, to the full extent of the shorter distance. It is an open secret that the B. B. & C. I. were prepared to quote very favourable rates when the line was opened, but were over-ruled by the Railway Board.

As regards Feeder Lines, I am glad the Government of India have revised their terms, and I hope much good-will result. I think myself that a better method of constructions might have been devised, but I hope nevertheless that the new terms—which by the way are not over-generous will attract Indian capital, and that at any rate on this side of India there will be a great extention of light feeders. And that we need them and every possible facility in the way of railway rates will be evidently to any one who considers the rapidly increasing liabilities of the Port Trust owing to its new Dock and the large reclamation at Mazagon-Sewree,—important and necessary works which could not be avoided. When the Dock will be opened I cannot definitely say but I estimate that by the 31st March, 1913, the end of the Trusts financial year, the Revenue Reserve Fund of the Trust will have reached about 90 lacs of rupees put aside for the very purpose of meeting possible adverse balances for a few years on the completion of such works as those to which I have referred. This Fund I consider should be drawn on freely before there is any talk of increased charges on trade and shipping. Everything should now be done by moderate charges to increase and attract trade, and adequate railway facilities are therefore a matter of great importance to us at the present time.

A question I hope the new Committee will take an interest in is the improvement and increased production of raw cotton in this country following on the lines recommended by the influential Deputation which waited on Lord Morley at the India Office in July last year. The question of more and better cotton is an international one of the greatest importance. The spinning trade all over the world is in urgent need of an increased supply and looks to India as the second largest producer for relief. I appreciate very highly the efforts made in this country by the Agricultural Department the last few years, but now I think the time has come for a decided step forwards and I should very much like to see some portion of this year's huge surplus on opium devoted to this most important work which would greatly benefit the country. I feel sure, gentlemen, that we shall have the sympathy and cordial co-operation of the Bombay Government in this matter.

We shall also have to deal I imagine with a proposal which savours very much of protection just put forward by our Corporation and endorsed. I regret to see, by the Chairman of our City Improvement Trust with whom I am generally in complete agreement, to impose for twenty years a transit duty of 4 annas per bale on all cotton exported from Bombay. Apart from the fact that at no very distant date our trade may have to contribute by increased charges to the various schemes now being carried out on the eastern side of the Island by the Port Trust, which from a financial point of view will greatly benefit the City as a whole there are many objections to be urged to this one-sided proposition which has just been placed before Government.

Our Chairman has alluded to the expected visit of His Majesty the King Emperor, and has mentioned that this will occur during my term of office. If, as I hope may be the case, there is a movement by the unofficial European community of Bombay to present His Majesty with an Address of Welcome on such an interesting and unique occasion, I think the Chamber should take a prominent part in its organization.

The Chairman has also alluded to our financial position and I am glad to see we are carrying forward such a large balance as a lakh and twelve thousand rupees. As the Chamber's staff in all branches has been adequately provided for the time is, perhaps, coming when members should benefit to the extent, at any rate, of our interest on invested funds, and this is a point which might be considered by the new Committee.

Gentlemen, for again electing me Chairman of your Chamber, I thank you very much. Mr. Monteath's remarks with reference to my past are really too flattering. If, however, during my terms of office, I have done anything to further the interests of European and Indian trade in this Port, I am more than satisfied. With the help of the new Committee you will now be called upon to elect I hope at this time next year to be able to submit to you as satisfactory a report as the one we are now considering.

The following resolutions were also carried:—

Proposed Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, seconded by Mr. J. N Metaxa: That the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and the out-going Committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year.

Proposed by the Hon'ble Sir H. E. E. Procter, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook: That the following gentlemen be elected Members of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1911. Messrs. J. Greig, J. N. Metaxa, Messrs. W. H. Ogston, F. T. Rickards, W. M. Ross, W. Denso, and L. Volkart.

Proposed by Mr. G. Black, seconded by Mr. G. Murdoch: That Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., be re-elected Auditors of the Chamber's Accounts for the year 1911.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by the Hon'ble E. J. Hawke: That Mr. C. H. Armtrong and the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham be elected Trustees of the Chamber's Provident Fund for the current year.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Camp of Exercise.

The Annual Camp of Exercise of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery opened at Mahaluxmi Battery on the afternoon of Saturday, 18th instant, when about 60 of the men marched to the Fort from Grant Road Station. On reaching the Battery the 6" B. L. C. guns were manned by the two Companies in succession and some very useful drill was gone through in preparation for the target practice which was carried out the following day. On the latter day the two Companies each fired two series of 6 rounds per gun, and were complimented by Colonel Davidson, O. C. R. A. on the excellent manner in which the practice was carried out. The members of the Corps have now settled down to a week's hard work. Gun and rifle drills are being held morning and evening. The Wheal Cup and Hamilton Shield competitions for 6" Gun Drill and Rifle Exercises, respectively, will be held next Saturday, while on Sunday morning, the Corps will fire for the Maharajah Scindia's Cup, as well as the Inter Company competition for the Gatacre Cup. It may be mentioned that the Maharajah Scindia's Cup is being competed for by all the Artillery Volunteer Corps in India. On Sunday afternoon, the Corps will be inspected by Major-General Swann, Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Great credit is due to the Adjutant, Lieut. E. P. Cudlip and the staff for the manner in which the camp is laid out, and the arrangements that have been made for the comfort of the members of the Corps attending. A smoking concert was held on Monday night, while last night (Wednesday) members were permitted to invite their lady friends to dinner and a very enjoyable evening was spent by all concerned. Another smoker will be held on Saturday night.

The camp breaks up on Sunday afternoon, after inspection by the Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade.

AGRICULTURE IN SIND.

A Year's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 22.

Mr. Henderson, Deputy Director-General of Agriculture in Sind, has just published an interesting resume of work done in Sind, by the Agriculture Department during the past year. The main idea of the department was to set up central stations in representative tracts and cover the intervening country with a chain of substations and demonstration plots. Central stations have been established at Mirpur Khas and Sukkur and a station has been sanctioned at Larkhana. As to substations three are in working order in South Hyderabad, three in North Hyderabad, three in Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier and in Narra Valley.

On the present system even when water is available one crop in two years is the utmost that can be taken. Egyptian cotton was not sown during the year except on Mirpur Khas farm but considerable success was secured with American cotton and as regards Sindhi cotton from tests of over 300 varities from different parts of India it was found that it equalled local variety in cropping power. The belief prevails that cotton cannot be grown in the south of Sind, but from experimental work already carried on, it would be seen that cotton can be successfully cultivated in any part of Sind. Experiments also show that Sind cotton responds in remarkable manner to careful cultivation on lines followed in dealing with Egyptian varieties. A yield of 20 maunds 63 lbs per acre was obtained on Egyptian system whereas the best yield of Egyptian has been 6 maunds and of American 7 1-2. Other successful experiments have been also carried out notably those on Alkale lands of Daulatpur Forty-nine demonstrations attended by 2,662 persons were held and 371 agricultural implements were made at Mirpur Khas Farm and distributed during the season.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Ninth Extra Meeting.

The Bombay big meetings having finished, there was not a large attendance at the Extra Meeting which rather closely followed the more important fixture. Those who spared the time to make the trip to Mahalaxmi were not unduly excited, for it was a day mainly of small fields and, two events excepted, of easy wins. For instance, the programme opened with a two horse event, in which an odds on favourite won with the greatest ease by three lengths and a half. In the next race a field of nine produced a winner at evens in the favourite, Senseless, which also won by a big margin. In this race Whalley, the English jockey, who was riding Aga came to grief and stood down for the rest of the afternoon. In the third race the distance between first and second was seven lengths, and out of seven events, two only gave spectators any interest. The Coorla Plate was won by a neck by Tachreet from Ashroff both at two to one. The Ascot Plate also provided a close finish, in which Paul Pry, second favourite at two to one, beat Punt. The evens chance by a bare head. Brown again had a successful day, taking three winners past the post, while Barrett and, Ferguson had two and one respectively. Backers took little away with them and on the whole it was hardly an entertaining meeting.

Results:—

THE KENSINGTON PLATE. Distance about 7 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second. Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. High weight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr. M. Goculdas' Evening Herald (8st 11lbs) A Hoyt 1
Mr. Kelso's Encourage (8st 5lbs).....Barrett 2

BETTING:—2 to 1 on Evening Herald, 5 to 4 against Encourage.

THE RACE:—Evening Herald went ahead from the start, and leading all the way won with ease by three lengths and a half. Time, 1 min. 31 1-5 secs.,

THE TOTALIZATOR paid Rs. 14-8 for the win.

THE ARAB DEALERS' PONY CONSOLATION PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.—(Divided.) Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 33; third Rs. 200. For Arabs 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July, and which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over, 14 hands to carry 9st., W. I. Penalties—Winners, once, 4lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener, 18lbs.

Mr H S Cassel's Senseless 7st 7lbs.....Brown 1
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Pendil.....Mujeed 2
Mr Jassim Amani's Shihab 6st 12lbs carried 7st 3lbs.....A Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN:—Aga 9st 1lb, Lazim 8st 8lb, Maisara 8st 8lbs, Nimar 8st 2lbs, Flake 7st 10lbs, Young Hudban 7st 10lbs, Little Hero 7st, 7lbs, Baldwin 7st 3lbs, Shihab 7st 3lbs.

BETTING:—Evans Senseless 3 to 1 Aga and Nimar, 6 to 1 Shihab and Maisara, 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE:—From the start Young Hadban took the lead followed by Pendil and Baldwin. Turning the bend, however, Senseless made a big sprint and passing all three won by two and a half lengths. Two lengths divided the second and third. Time, 1 min. 29secs.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 22-8 for the win and Rs. 14-8, Rs. 47-8 and Rs. 23-8 for places.

THE PAREL PLATE.—Distance—about 1 1-4 miles.—Winners Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,400 or over since 31st March, 1910.

Messrs M Goculdass and Ali bin Talib's Meazer. Brown 1
Mr A S Oomer's Well Done 8st 11lb carried 8st 8lbs....Evans 2
Mr Beg's Famous 8st 2lbs.....A Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN:—Asfundier, 8st 12lbs and Lama.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Meazer and Asfundier, 3 to 1 Famous, 4 to 1 Well Dones and 5 to 1 Lama.

THE RACE.—Meazer got the lead very soon after the start and keeping in front for the rest of the journey won easily by seven lengths. Time—2mins. 24secs.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 36-8 for the win and Rs. 20 and Rs. 32-8 for places.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.—Winner Rs. 1,400; second, Rs 400; third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1910.

Mr Man Mohan's Lady Spring 7st 13lbs A Ferguson 1
H H the Maharajah Jam Saheb's Metal Boy 8st 8lbs.....Evans 2
Mr R R Baldock's Mary B 7st 3lbs.....Butters 3

ALSO RAN:—Forfeit, 9st 4lbs, Longchamp 8st.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Metal Boy and Forfeit, 3 to 1 Mary B, 4 to 1 Lady Spring, 6 to 1 Longchamp.

THE RACE:—Mary B kept ahead most of the way, but coming towards the post, Lady Spring was the only thing in it, and with a length and a quarter to spare won without difficulty.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 49-8 for the win and Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 17 for places.

THE COORLA PLATE.—Distance—about 7 furlongs.—Winner, Rs 1,000; second, Rs 300; third, Rs 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under.

Mr R R S's Tachreet 9st 5lbs.....Brown 1
Mr A S Oomer's Ashroff, 8st 8lbs.....Evans 2
Mr M Goculdass' Winchester 9st...A Hoyt } Dead heat.
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Occident 6st 13lbs } Mujeed

ALSO RAN.—Minerva, 8st 2lbs; Zinfandel, 7st 11lbs; Azzad, 7st 4lbs; Saree, 7st 1lb; Arnica, 6st 4lbs.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Ashroff, and Tachreet, 6 to 1 Minerva and longer prices the rest.

THE RACE:—A very close thing in which Tachreet was close to the front all the way, and passing Ashroff near the post won by a neck. A length and a half separated second and third. Time—1 min. 37 2-5 secs.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 41 for a win and Rs. 16 and Rs. 8 on Tachreet, and Rs. 13 on Occident for places.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 1,400; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses.

Mr. Kelso's Paul Pry 8st 6lbs.....Barrett 1
H. H. the Jam Sahib's Punt 9st 9lbs.....Evans 2
Mr. Homi Billimoria's Pincher 8st 4lbs ...Brown 3

BETTING: Evens Punt, 2 to 1 against Paul Pry, 3 to 1 Lord Merv, 7 to 2 Castalia, 6 to 1 Pincher, 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE:—It was pretty level running for a good distance, but towards the finish Paul Pry drew ahead. He was made to go all the way however, for Pincher which made a desperate effort, was only ahead behind at the post. A length and a quarter divided second and third.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 42-8 for win and Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 14 for places.

THE ARAB DEALERS' PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—(Divided.) Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For 14 hands Arabs and under landed since 1st July, 1910, and which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st., W. I. Penalties—Winners, once 4lbs; twice 10lbs; oftener 18lbs.

Mr Mahomed Husain's Dahood Beg 8st 8lbs Barrett 1
Mr Tahar Yuni's Sayel 8st 8lbs .....A Hoyt 2
Messrs A M Shalan and A K Dakayel's Once More 8st 2lbs .....Evans 3

ALSO RAN:—Symington 8st 2lbs, Roll Gold 7st 13lbs, Melton 7st 10lbs, Muhgis 7st 7lbs, Agent 7st 7lbs, Timon 7st 7lbs, Mathat-Baig 6st 12lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 Melton, 3 to 1 Once More, 9 to 4 Dawood Beg, 5 to 1 Sayel, 10s. and over, the others.

THE RACE:—Dawood Beg was never seriously challenged and running well in the straight had a length to spare. A length and a half separated second and third.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 52-8 for a win, and Rs. 20, Rs. 40 and Rs. 18 for places.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

Bombay 10th Extra Meeting, Saturday 25th inst,

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-2 miles—Oakton.

THE ARAB DEALERS' CONSOLATION PLATE.—About 7 furlongs (1 mile scale)—Dawood Beg, Printer, Red Monk, and Senseless.

THE TANNAH PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs—Mirzook.

THE KARJAT PLATE.—About 9 furlongs (1 1-4 mile scale)—Boshoosh.

A DEALER'S SELLING PLATE.—Owners are reminded that entry for the above race closes at 12 noon, Thursday, 23rd February.

NOTICE.

Fine forfeit due, if not, struck out before 6 p.m., on Thursday, 22nd February 1911.

YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

[BY RUDDER.]

The first Ladies day was an unqualified success owing to the hospitality of the Flagship.

The Ladies' Ships' boat race was productive of quite the best start of the season and the performance of all competitors was a revelation to the gallant "blues" watching the finishes, who testified to their opinions by hearty cheers.

In the Tomtit Class fine sport was experienced and fast fluttered many fair hearts to the splash, splash, of the chopy little waves. Mavourneen was sailed splendidly and finished 18 seconds after Clutha who went well. The performance of Maud and Lapwing ought to rebuke some of their usual skippers' efforts. Noisette, one of the Karachi boats, was very well sailed, but she, like Meg, is suffering from her high boom. Meg looked like a winner but failed to find suitable tide and wind.

The prizes, we hear, have been temporarily withheld until a decision has been arrived at regarding the Clutha and Mavourneen who had a little mix up at or near Mark Buoy.

We publish the results in detail herewith with the names of most of the lady skippers.

LADIES' RACE "C" CLASS—For a Cup presented by Lt-Col. Hogel,

Names of Boats.	Sailed by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Meg	Mrs Needham	5 40 35	1 10 35
Coralie	Mrs Kirby	5 42 16	1 12 16
Maud	Mrs Transtadt	5 40 2	1 10 2
Mavourneen	Miss Beaman	5 39 22	1 9 22
Pearl	Mrs Wilson	5 59 0	1 29 0
Clutha	Mrs Welch	5 39 4	1 9 4
Lapwing	Miss Swann	Gave up	
Curlew		5 42 14	1 12 14
Noisette	Mrs Hopkins	5 39 55	1 9 55

Prizes withheld until further notices.

Course: No. 42—From Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Cee Vessel. Wind W N W Strength Fresh.

LADIES' RACE FOR SHIP'S BOAT—Sailed at 4 pm.

Names of Boats.	Sailed by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
36' Pinnace I	Miss Heaton	5 23 38	1 23 38
36' Pinnace II	Mrs Tallach	5 21 43	1 21 43
34' Cutter	Miss Willis	Gave up	
30' Cutter		5 43 15	1 34 9
32' Galley		5 36 8	1 27 2
30' Gig	Miss Sells	5 32 22	1 23 16
23' Cutter	Miss Russell	5 56 34	1 33 10

Course No. 42 same as C class. Wind W N W Strength Fresh. 1st Prize won by Pinnace II, 2nd Prize won by Gig, 3rd Prize won by Pinnace I.

LAWN TENNIS.

Conder Open Tournament.

The result on the 22nd inst. was as follows:—

	2nd Round	3rd Round	Semi Finals	Final
Newlands and Malone	Newlands and Malone 6-4, 4-6, 6-2			
Willmott and Sinclair		Aibless & Modi 6-1, 6-3		
Aibless and Modi				
Oliver and Lester	Modi 6-1, 6-3			
Harwood and Briscoe				
Gunter and Green	Harwood and Briscoe 6-2, 6-3			
George and Nash		Gunjikar & Vakil 6-4, 6-0	Feb 23	
Kapadia and Bethna	Gunjikar and Vakil 6-4, 5-7, 6-3			
Ujiye and Shiraishi				
Ghandhi and Pandit				Feb 25
Gunjikar and Vakil				
Arratoon and Dickens	Chinmulgund and Fyzee 6-4, 6-2			
Chinmulgund and Fyzee				
Singara and Javeri			Feb 23	
Talyarkhan & Bottlewalla				
Nicholson and Torpy	Peak and Browne 6-2, 6-1			
Alexander and Orridge				
Peake and Browne				
Fanaken and Eldridge	Bryning & Fisher 8/6, 5/7, 6/3			
Bryning and Fischer				
Farrington and Keys	Gokhala & Dastoor 6-3, 6-4			
Ghokhala and Dastoor		Ghokhala and Dastoor 6-0, 6-2	Feb 23	

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Draw for the Marryatt Cup.

K H McCormack ... } 2nd round
L B Ward ... }
E E Savi ... } 2nd round
T Reid ... }
F R R Brooke ... } 2nd round
Capt Tuke ... }
C Branson ... } 2nd round
G M Pearson ... }
Y B Bennett ... } 2nd round
C W Kuhns ... }
E Keith Roach ... } 2nd round
H Wylly ... }
M Ferrers Nicholson } 2nd round
R D England ... }
D B Binning ... } 2nd round
A W Mann ... }

1st round to be played by the 1st March.
2nd round to be played by the 3rd March.
Semi-final on the 4th March.
Final to be played by the 8th March.

LAVER HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

In a Laver Hockey Tournament semi-final, the Cheshire Regiment beat the 95th Russel's Infantry and 1st Brahmins combined yesterday evening, by four goals to two.

MURRAY FOOT BALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 22.

Two more matches in the second round of the Murray Football Tournament have been decided. The Royal Scots beat the Royal Dragoons by two goals to one. The Royal Scots and the 3rd King's Royal Rifles tied on replay this morning The Royal Scots won by two goals to one.

THE men of the Dutch warship "De Zeven Provincien" left Johannesburg in mail week to join their ship at Durban, receiving a remarkable send-off.

WITH reference to the report that the Government of the Union of South Africa has been informed of the intention of withdrawing the British troops, it is stated that there is no intention of adopting such a course until South Africa, following the example of the other Dominions, has a regular military organisation.

SAILORS' HOME.

Annual Meeting.

THE seventy-third annual general meeting of the Sailors' Home Society was held yesterday evening at the Home, Mr. J. S Wardlaw Milne presiding.

The following report of the Committee was approved and adopted:—His Majesty the King on ascending the Throne was graciously pleased to accept the Patronship of the Institution. The daily total number of Officers and Seamen of different ratings boarded in the Home during the year was 41,617. The daily average being 114·01 against a daily average of 162·34 in the previous year. During the year 43 destitute seamen were admitted to the Home and were maintained by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Shipping Master. And several foreign seamen were sent and maintained at the expense of their respective Consuls, until such time as they could be provided with passages. The men from H. I. M. S. "Gneisnan" which arrived here with H. I. and R. H. the Crowd Prince of Germany and of Prussia were accorded a welcome and allowed to use the premises of the Home on the same terms as afforded to the men from H. M.'s Royal Navy, and they greatly appreciated this hospitality. All the seamen from foreign men-of-war calling at Bombay are welcomed and can use the Home. There were 16 admissions to the St. George's Hospital of Seamen of the Merchant Service seamen of the Royal Navy requiring attendance were treated by their own Medical Officers. There were no cases of contagious or infectious disease among the inmates of the Home. Several Officers and Seamen of the Merchant Service were maintained in the Home after their funds had been exhausted and until they were able to obtain employment. The messing arrangements were carried out as in the previous years and gave satisfaction. The inmates of the Home (47 in number) were treated to an excellent dinner on Christmas day out of the funds of the Home. They were again entertained to a good dinner on New Year's day given by the Contractor of the Home. The reading and recreation room was well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest accruing from the Henry Memorial Fund. Several books were presented to the Library. The billiard tables both in the Officers and Seamen's Billiard Rooms were much appreciated and constantly used by those staying in the Home.

Mr. J. H. Downing, the Superintendent of the Home, continues to conduct his duties in an efficient manner and to the satisfaction of the Board.

A vote of thanks to the President, Honorary Secretary, Treasurer, Medical Officers and the Chairman of the meeting terminated the proceedings.

COAL GAS POISONING.

Four Men Suffocated.

At the New Docks, yesterday evening, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk

CAN THE YOUNG TURKS LAST?

The Drain of Distant Campaigns.

A DANGEROUS POSITION.

We reproduce the following important article, which is written by Sir William Ramsay from the "Manchester Guardian":—

The task of introducing civilised methods of administration into an Oriental and barbarous country like Turkey as it had been left by Abdul Hamid was extremely difficult. The system had rested upon bribery and extortion. Every official bought his place, and then had first to recoup himself and next to provide means for purchasing promotion by squeezing the unfortunates who were under his rule. Salaries were rarely paid and were always a year or more in arrears, and the easiest way of wiping out arrears was to transfer officials to new places. All officials (with the rarest exceptions) travelled at the expense of the peasantry and paid for nothing. The State paid its debts by incurring new debts; a loan was raised in Europe to pay European creditors and those necessary expenses for which payment could not be postponed. Thus every official with some rare exceptions, was trained to dishonesty fraud, and extortion. The choice for the Young Turks lay between fraudulent agents and inexperienced agents of administration. The marvel is that there remained even under the old system, a few officials who were known to be above bribery, and it must always be recorded to the credit of the Turks that they never wanted some few absolutely honest administrators, chiefly persons of high rank and of good family. But time is required to train a body of honest and capable administrators and officials. In the summer of 1910 I published in this newspaper statistics showing the increase of the tithes in Central Anatolia and mentioned that part of the recent increase was due to improvement in collection and decrease of theft.

Much allowance must therefore be made for the Young Turk Government. The well-wishers of the new regime must be content with moderate improvement and hope for more. The critical question, however, is whether the aims and general policy of the Government are improving. Are they, after two years' experience, learning to avoid mistakes and to aim at continuous progress? Sir Adam Block, who represents the English and Dutch bondholders in the Administration of the Public Debt, and who knows Turkey as few men do, in his last financial report speaks some very wise words on his subject, and, while he fully recognises the difficulties encountered and the improvement made, he finds it necessary to warn the Government against wasteful expenditure on military purposes. In this respect he is hard to find any signs of improvement, but rather the tendency is for the Turkish officials of the new regime to become confirmed in the idea that military expenditure is necessary and prudent and wise, and that the unity of the Empire will be cemented and its reputation enhanced by strong armies and by success in some war. According to appearance the weakness of the Turkish armies and the death of money have been the chief influences in preventing the Government from plunging into a foreign war. In war there are many perils for the Turks, as for other nations. Besides the ruinous expenditure in unproductive enterprises, there is for Turkey the fact that a foreign war could be successfully fought only through appealing to religious feeling, which in Turkey takes the place of patriotism. The Young Turk Government at first, in 1908, disregarded and violated the ideas and prejudices of Islam too boldly, and thus arose the reaction of April, 1909 which nearly succeeded in destroying the new regime. Since then they have been much more careful, and during the last sacred month of Ramazan they instituted many persons openly breaking the rule of fasting from all food drink, and tobacco throughout the entire day from sunrise to sunset. In many other ways the same tendency is observed, and it must be admitted that the Young Turks are bound to avoid outraging, and to attempt to conciliate, the Mahomedan religious feeling. But they should try to keep that feeling quiet, and should avoid anything that would strengthen it. War would intensify it seriously.

THE TERROR OF YEMEN.

As yet the fighting has been entirely within the Empire, and it has been waged for the purpose of reducing the unruly and insubordinate regions, which are mainly Mahomedan. Religious feeling, therefore, was not roused by these wars. But they have been terribly expensive, and have wasted the strength of the Empire even though the establishment of peace in Albania and Arabia is a good object. The despatch of another large body of troops to Southern Arabia (Yemen) is the worst augury for the stability of the present Turkish Administration. The war has dragged on for many years. The Arabs hate the Turks, and are subject only under compulsion. To hold Arabia becomes for the Turks more and more difficult in proportion to the distance from their own country. Yemen has been long a name of horror to the villagers of Anatolia, who supply the strength of the Turkish armies. Service in Yemen has been accepted as a death warrant. When twelve men went from a Turkish village to Yemen sometimes one returned, sometimes none. The patience and loyalty with which those poor peasants obeyed the call unmurmuringly was marvellous; but it must find a limit even among the Anatolian Turks, the most patient and obedient of races.

The men died, and they had not even the satisfaction of serving their Sovereign in the field. The Arabs were too elusive, and left the Turkish soldiers to the hand of Allah and the ravages of disease. A trifling skirmish occasionally, in which the Arabs barely stood their ground, was the only show of war and fighting. Very few Turks were killed, or even wounded, by the enemy. They died from the effects of a climate to which they were unaccustomed. No attempt was made to teach them how to suit themselves to the heat and the surroundings of South Arabian life. Nothing was provided to alleviate their lot. They lived and died like flies, ignorant and uncared for. This steady, ceaseless drain of the life-blood of Turkey was fatal and as useless as it was fatal. The Turks cannot hold a land so distant and so Yemen, and there was nothing to gain from it if they could have held it. They introduced no improvements; they did not civilise the people or cultivate the ground or do anything but extort a wretched pittance of taxation from a scanty and poverty-stricken population where they exercised their power. It was however, a point of honour to hold Arabia; and one can understand that the old Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid was obliged to hold at least the northern province Hedjaz, for there lay the holy cities Mecca and Medina. He based his authority—first among Ottoman Sultans to do so—on his rights and duties as Khalif; and only the owner of Mecca can be recognised as Khalif. There was nothing for him to rest upon if he lost Mecca and the Khalifate. Hence his pet project of the Hedjaz railway, which should enable him to maintain his hold on Arabia without depending on the Suez Canal.

A DANGEROUS POLICY.

The Young Turks cannot well abandon the holy cities. If they did so their prestige would be lost. They know that they must hold them; and they shrink from abandoning even Yemen to the south last Mahomedan feeling should regard them as unable to maintain what Abd-ul-Hamid maintained. In trying to hold both they are likely to lose all. There can be no doubt that an effective maintenance of a smaller territory and better administration of a narrower empire was their wise course. They have chosen otherwise. They have squandered and are squandering money and men and all their little strength in these ruinous and distant wars, especially in Arabia and Albania. The process cannot last much longer.

The loss of the Turks in such wars is far greater than appears. Take the Greek war under the late Sultan, a successful war with little fighting. I give the estimate of the losses on both sides as stated to me in conversation by an excellent German authority long resident in Turkey, a skilful observer, familiar with all that is known to the best German study of Turkish conditions, and himself very friendly to Turkey and at one time fairly hopeful of success for the Young Turks. According to him the Greeks lost 300 killed in the field and 3,000 wounded, &c. They retreated with such skill and celerity that they suffered little. The Turks lost 2 000 killed in the field and 6,000 wounded, &c., during the actual military operations; but in the months that followed, when they were in undisturbed occupation of Thessaly, when there was no fighting and no enemy before them, they lost 30,000 men from disease in a country not so hot and terrible as Yemen but similiar in character and conditions to their own. Such were the results partly of ignorance inefficiency, and carelessness in all parts of the service from the highest officers to the humblest ranks and partly of other causes which must be stated—an appaling indication of Turkish methods. I am speaking on the same authority. He asked me, "Have you ever seen a Turkish soldier wanting an arm or leg or hand or foot?" I could not answer that during thirty years' experience in Turkey I had never beheld such a sight; the only mutilation was two noseless and earless men who had been taken prisoner by the Montenegrins and who (according to what was said to be Montenegrin custom in regard to any Turkish prisoners whose lives were spared) were relieved of the prominent parts of their person. I do not vouch for this Montenegrin custom; I only state what was said to me by Turkish soldiers.

Further, I could not but add that I had seen surprising by few Tusks who had taken part in any of the many wars of the last forty years and had returned to live at home. My friend told me that he had been informed by army doctors that their instructions were not to preserve men to be a burden to the State. Few doctors and those few instructed not to do their best to preserve life! Hence the disproportionately great mortality among Turkish soldiers. When such was the spirit of the Hamidian era, it is not strange that the army of European Turkey passed through discontent to rebellion. We may hope and trust that soldiers' lives are now more valued.

THE MENACE OF DISEASE.

Another cause I can add from personal observation and from the report of men who know Turkey well. The Turks of Anatolia, while they are very hardy, are rarely able to resist disease. A Turk who takes to bed from sickness never rises; that may be stated roughly as a general rule—exceptions are few. The Turkish peasants walk or sit until they drop to rise no more they lie down only to sleep or to die. There is in them a certain want of recuperative power, which is perhaps due partly or wholly to the frightful prevalence of venereal disease. The same German authority told me that army doctors simply made a practice of prescribing the specific for that kind of disease along with the remedy for any other ailment from which any person in the army was suffering. He also confirmed entirely and absolutely the terrible verdict which I have quoted in both my books about Turkey as pronounced by all the most experienced observers whom I have met, and confirmed by my own observation: "The Turks are dying out." In my "Revolution in Turkey" I quoted the assertion of a great German physician made to an English friend of my own after spending four years into careful inspection of the provinces of Angora and Castamuni at the orders of Abd-ul-Hamid: "Within fifty years there will not be a Turk left in those provinces, and nothing can be done to prevent their extinction." My German friend named the physician, whom he knew personally, and who is now in high position in a great German University.

The two worst characteristics of Mahometan society are the prevalence of war, with the belief in the duty of the Holy War against all unbelievers, and secondly, the seclusion of women in the harem system. From these two characteristics comes the doom of Turkey. The soldiers bring the disease to the villages. The harem system facilitates the spread and interposes insurmountable obstacles to the effective treatment of the disease. There are other features of this subject too horrible to mention, and I pass from it. I should have preferred to say nothing about it, but it is an essential factor in the situation. How can a people that is dying out retain its position as a dominant and conquering race?

BULGARIA AND THE TURKISH ARMY.

In my "Revolution in Turkey" it is mentioned that at the outbreak of the Bulgarian difficulty in the latter part of 1908 the condition of the Turkish army in Macedonia was hopeless, and the Turkish conduct was determined by this fact. There were no stores, no proper equipment, and hardly any ammunition. Such was the gist of a secret report sent into the Government by an officer deputed for the purpose. This I recorded on the authority of the person whose evidence about the situation was the absolutely best. I also mentioned that this fact was quite well known to the Bulgarian Government, which calculated that it could march to the defensive lines of Constantinople without serious opposition. It was, of course, the first duty of the Young Turks to remedy this state of affairs and provide for the defence of the country against their nearest neighbour and enemy. Their police ever since was, or at least ought to have been, governed by this supreme duty. But if soldiers and money and stores were squandered in distant enterprises the home army could not be kept up at sufficient strength, and there is very grave doubt whether the army in Macedonia is sufficiently equipped to fight a war against Bulgaria for many days. This grave risk is always hanging over Turkey, and yet the Government sends off soldiers in thousands to Yemen to die there.

The vicious system of paying old debts by new loans which was practised by previous Sultans could not be stopped by the Young Turks in a day or a year. They knew the vice and danger of the system but the impotence to which the Hamidian regime had reduced all armies except the one stationed in Constantinople compelled them to spend money for purpose of defence. At first it seemed as if the Government was really desirous of gradually establishing a balance between receipts and expenditure. But recently it would almost scarcely exists any longer either hope or desire to put the finances on a sound basis. Things show little sign of further improvement. How often in the history of Mahometan lands is it the case that a striking and splendid manifestation of moral dignity and excellence gradually grows weaker as the year pass, and turns to a long, slow decay. The Young Turks began splendidly, but they have still to show that they can last.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WINE-DYED TRESSES.

"My hair," she said, laughing, as she took off her ermine toque, and showed tresses of the latest hue twisted softly round her head, and allowed to fall from her fillet of blue velvet in a small, straight fringe, "that's the latest colour. Oh, no," she said, hastily, "no, no; I have not had it soaked in water and rubbed with clay like the fakirs of India. It is rather like theft colour, though, isn't it? It was done with champagne," she whispered, confidentially. "I made my hairdresser try the experiment. I heard of it from a friend, and thought it would make my hair lovely. This soft, golden tint is got by soaking my hair in champagne. The wine need not be one of the best brands at all. I don't believe ginger-beer would have the same effect, certainly not

ACTION OF THE SPIRIT.

They say it is the spirit that acts, and regular treatment keeps the hair of this bright tint. "My hair was fanned dry in a warm room. Of course it should be done in the sun. But," she said, ruefully "we could not get any sun! I have taken my hair up seriously, and I am determined to make it beautifully fine. A specialist told me not to brush it at all. It must be combed with a rather coarse comb if it gets very untidy, then it must be gently rubbed with a velvet pad or a piece of chamois leather. Brushes are not used now by the women hairdressers who have taken up the new system. They say they pull the hair out by the roots. I spend an hour or so every night rubbing my hair with a velvet pad. It was a silk handkerchief in your young days? Oh, yes, perhaps; but that is an old-fashioned idea. Velvet is the thing, or, as I tell you, a chamois pad. "How is the champagne used the first time? You must wash your hair with the white of eggs and get it quite free of grease. Dark hair should be washed with the yolks of eggs, well rubbed into it, and then rinsed off. Red wine, Burgundy, preferably, of good body, is used for tinting dark hair or that rich auburn which is so much in fashion just now. I suppose we are wearing auburn hair because so much white is used for dresses. Butter-milk is the thing for real brown hair, and a lemon has the right effect on white hair. The woman who has really beautiful white hair does better if she washes it with lemon juice than if she dyes it. The hair gets gradually as white as silver."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

BY THE WAY.

AROLLA.

The Arolla Valley, from which a recent ski-ing accident is reported, was first penetrated by an English traveller, the late Professor J. D. Forbes, sometime in the forties of the last century. As the Professor was descending into the valley by way of a glacier he made the ghastly discovery of the dead body of a peasant who had been lost there in the autumn of the previous year. The valley is as yet untroubled by railways, but it has been the scene of two remarkable highway robberies. A German traveller was once shot for the money he was known to be carrying at the head of the Col de Torrent. An English tourist at a later date was "held up" by armed aggressors on the Lower Arolla Glacier.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES DILKE.

Mail week's "Athenæum" will contain an exceedingly interesting notice of Sir Charles Dilke by the editor, Mr. V. Rendall. From an early proof with which we have been favoured we take the following extract: He spent his last weeks in the South of France, the place he loved best of all; and he died in the house where he was born, vigorous in mind and eager to the last, working in bed through a pile of Blue-books and papers which had accumulated in his absence. In the prologue to "The Book of the Spiritual Life," he printed two sentences taken from his wife's manuscript notes, which bear the significant addition. "Ad Sapientes qui sentiunt mecum": "For all that you may know, none will like you the better; but in knowing you must find your own joy—Labour." "Thy travel here has been with difficulty; but that will make thy Rest the sweeter." Sir Charles up to the very last was taking his usual vivid interest in the "Athenæum" and in "Notes and Queries," with both of which he was so long and so intimately associated.

THE WORKMAN'S PIPE.

What will doubtless strike some as a singular decision regarding the workman's Pipe has been given in the Court of Session, Edinburgh. The case arose out of a fatal accident which befel a labourer, who was employed to attend wagons drawn by a traction engine. The man was seated on one of the wagons, and as he was in the act of lighting his pipe it fell to the ground. While attempting to get down to recover it he lost his balance and fell in front of the wagon, with the result that the wheels passed over one of his legs, inflicting injuries to which he succumbed.

WHAT HE MAY "REASONABLY" DO.

The Sheriff-Substitute refused the widow's claim for compensation on the ground that it was in pursuit of "his own purposes" that deceased came by the accident; but the First Division—the Supreme Court—has reversed this decision, the Lord-President declaring that "the workman may reasonably smoke a pipe, and he may reasonably drop it, and having dropped it, he may reasonably pick it up in the course of his employment." Is this the first time that the workman's pipe has got full legal sanction and approval? The decision will at all events, we imagine, create some surprise.

SOME EDISON PROPHECIES.

Mr. Allan L. Benson gives, in the "Cosmopolitan" some account of a talk with Mr. Edison, in which the scientist gave a forecast of what inventions are comming next. It is only a question of time, Edison stated, until a way will be discovered to manufacture gold: "The discovery may be made to-morrow," he said. "The discovery will surely be made some time, because the making of gold is a question only of the proper combination and treatment of matter. I mean by this that all matter is alike. Silver and gold differ only because the matter in them was combined in different proportions and treated in a different manner. Who knows but radium has the power to convert a cheap metal into a dear one? If not radium, something else." Nothing that is reasonable, remarked Edison, is impossible, and "it is reasonable to expect that we shall find out how to make gold."

DISAPPEARANCE OF STEAM LOCOMOTIVES.

Among other things which, Edison thinks, will be revolutionised in the not very distant future is transportation upon land. "The steam-locomotive," he says, "is blowing its last blasts for millions of people. The next generation of New-Yorkers and New-Englanders will first hear at school of steam-locomotives, and never will see them unless they go to some State that has neither much water-power nor much population. Water-wheels will make electricity to run all the railroads that traverse regions in which there is abundant water-power." He looks forward to the time when there will not be in all New England or New York a railroad operated by steam-power.

BOOKS OF STEEL.

Steel, again, Mr. Edison believes, is destined soon to fall from its high pinnacle as the skeleton of sky-scrapers, and to become the material of which furniture is made. Book-covers may also be made of steel, and nickel would make a substitute for paper: "Nickel," Edition remarked, "will absorb printer's ink. A sheet of nickel one twenty-thousandth of an inch think is cheaper, tougher, and more flexible than an ordinary sheet of book-paper. A nickel book, two inches thick, would contain 40,000 pages. Such a book would weigh only a pound. I can make a pound of nickel sheets for a dollar and a quarter." Here, at last, is comfort for the librarians who are crying out against the commercialism that produces paper so poor that most of the volumes printed to-day seem likely to crumble to dust within a hundred years.

NO POVERTY.

Edison believes that the piling-up of armaments will bring universal revolution or universal peace before there can be more than one more great war. Working men, he says, will not much longer stand to be taxed to create great and still greater armies and navies. Moreover, "there will be no poverty in the world a hundred years from now" said Edison. "There is no limit to the cheapness with which things can be made. The world will soon be flooded with the cheap products of machinery—not the poor products; the cheap products. Why should we expect poverty to continue?" asked Edison. "Poverty was for a world that used only its hands. When men used nothing but their hands poverty was most intense. Now that men have begun to use their brains poverty is decreasing." In short, the changes that are coming will, according to this seer, be most wonderful—changes about which no one can to-day do more than dream."

A WELCOME INCREASE.

Australia's population increased by 29,659 souls during the three months ending September 30 last, according to a return prepared by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. The estimated population of the Commonwealth at the date named was 4,451,454, as compared with 4,421,795 on June 30. Victoria shows the biggest increase for the quarter—namely, 13,529—9,248 males and 4,281 females. The increases in the other States are as follows: New South Wales, 5,287; Queensland, 4,931; South Australia, 3,272; and West Australia, 2,682. Tasmania is the only State that shows a decrease in population. She lost 242 souls during the quarter.

HISTORICAL ORIGIN OF THE YARD MEASURE.

Although innumerable yards of silk, satin, and cloth are being bought and sold every day in this country, it is probable that very few persons, whether purchasers or salesmen, could say off-hand how we got our yard measure. It represents the arm measurement of King Henry I., which was thirty-six inches; and it was he who ordained that the lenght of his own arm should be the standard yard of cloth measure—an ordinance that has been preserved in British commerce to this day. Observant Londoners and others may be aware that the Imperial standard lengths are recorded in stone on the north side of Trafalgar Square, where they were engraved in 1876.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

WIRELESS AND STRATEGY.

Mail week witnessed the dispersal of the triple fleets which have been engaged in tactical and strategical operations off the Spanish coast. The brief period covered by the combined exercises has been productive of great value in many ways, but in none so much as the demonstration which has been given of the important part which wireless telegraphy is destined to fill in naval warfare. Its value has been attested in a marked degree in the operations which conclude to-day. A "Red" fleet superior in strength to either portion of a divided "Blue" and "White" fleet acting in conjunction, but inferior to the latter two when combined, was able by means of wireless information to dispose itself in such a manner as to intercept its opponent before "Blue" and "White" had effected a junction which was necessary to ensure success. But for the rapid transmission of "Blue's" movements by the cruisers attached to "Red," there was a reasonable probability that the dispositions made by the "Blue" admirals, separated by a big space of the war game area, would have enabled them to join forces. As it was however, their plans were entirely frustrated by the aid of wireless telegraphy, which played its part well as a factor in strategy.

TWO IMPORTANT VACANCIES.

Numerous as are the appointments in the higher ranks of the Navy which have recently changed hands, or will do so this month, two of considerable importance still remain to be notified. No announcement has yet been made of the successor to Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman as Second Sea Lord; neither is it known who will succed Admiral Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes, whose appointment as Commander-in-Chief at Devonport expires two months hence. In connection with the last named position it is not without some significance that a fortnight previous to the Devonport naval command falling vacant, Admiral Sir John Durnford will relinquish his appointment as President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwhich, on being succeeded by Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Fisher. The officer who preceded Sir John Durnford at Greenwich College was Admiral Sir Arthur D. Fanshawe, who went from there to Portsmouth as Commander-in-Chief, and it is considered not unlikely that the Greenwich College appointment may again prove to be the stepping-stone to a home port command by Admiral Durnford being selected to follow Sir Wilmot Fawkes at Devonport.

TURRETS AND BROADSIDES.

Comparatively little notice has been given in the voluminous accounts of the battleship "Thunderer" to the feature which transcends in importance every other characteristic—the disposition of the main armament. This is a subject upon which there is a great divergence of expert opinion, and the grouping adopted in the "Thunderer" has further accentuated the diverse views as to the most effective arrangement. This is owing to the fact that the "Thunderer" and her three sister ships will mark a further development of gun power by having a single calibre armament of ten 13-5 inch weapons arranged in five twin turrets on the middle line. The "Dreadnought," as well as the three "Bellerophons" and three "St Vincents," have six 12-inch guns in three turrets on the middle line and two in a turret on each wing, consequently only eight of the number are available for broadside fire. In the succeeding ships—"Neptune," "Colossus," and "Hercules"—the wing turrets are diagonal to each other and arranged so that the guns in them can fire on either broadside, thus enabling all ten to be trained on either beam. In the four "Orions," which include the "Thunderer" the ten guns, are in five turrets all on the middle line. Whereas, however, the "Orions" like the "Neptune," have a full broadside of ten guns the arrangement in the former admits of an anead and astern fire of four guns, while the "Neptunes can fire six ahead and eight astern. Which of the two systems is the better—that is to say, three two-gun turrets in the centre line and two placed diagonally to each other, or five two-gun turrets on the middle line—must be left for naval architects and gun experts to decide. The solution may probably be assisted by the experiments which are being carried out by the "Neptune" in the Mediterranean.

GRAVING VERSUS FLOATING DOCKS.

In view of the present lack of docking accommodation for our latest sea mastodons, which has been soften commented on in this column, and the huge expenditure which would be required to provide an adequate number of graving docks at all our large dockyard centres in the future, naval men are beginning to ask if future needs cannot be met in another way. It is just possible that in the end the graving dock will have to be almost, if not entirely, abandoned in favour of the floating dock. At first sight there looks to be a great deal to be said, therefore, against such a proposal. But the comparative cheapness and the mobility and greater utility of the floating dock is an argument that is bound to command the serious consideration it deserves. A vigorous floating dock policy is by far the better way, it is argued, for our present striking and even dangerous lack of docking accommodation to be overtaken, and is, in fact, the only way open to meet the adequate requirements of the future at a reasonable cost to the country. There is also the docking and garage accommodation question for naval airships awaiting consideration, and this should not be so long delayed as to land us in another docking muddle.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Until the Duke's recent South African tour he was best known as a keen and capable soldier, who possessed the confidence of the Army in a peculiar degree. Moreover, he proved his independence and his respect for efficiency by throwing up the Mediterranean Command as "a sinecure." In South Africa, however, he revealed the qualities which must be associated with the Crown and its representatives under modern conditions and Constitutional practice. But if his tact and sympathy were never-failing, there was no sacrifice of principle or conviction, for they were suggested not so much by what he said as by what he omitted. For instance, in a fine passage eulogising great South Africans, he mentioned Van Riebeck and Rhodes, but not Kruger, the significance of which the Boers cannot have failed to miss. In Canada, where the Duke is affectionately remembered, he is sure to inspire the same personal devotion which he has inspired in the Army. His trained ability and judgment will speal to the heads of Canadians, the charm of his personality to their hearts.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Lord Portsmouth, speaking on Compulsory Service recently criticised the Government with some effectiveness. There was a certain piquancy in his remarks, because he spoke with the freedom of a candid friend as well as with the knowledge of one who has seen things from the inside, having been Under-Secretary for War from 1905 to 1908. The book on "Compulsory Service," which we owe to the Triology consisting of Mr. Haldane, Sir Ian Hamilton, and Admiral Wilson, he calls an "official apology for the present voluntary system". That was a nasty hit from a former Minister. But Lord Portsmouth was not content with sending a well-directed shaft at the War Office. He actually dared to say that "there are no principles of naval strategy and no code of naval tactics, the individuality of the First Sea Lord ruling everything." This is an exaggeration, but there is enough truth in it to warrant criticism. The want of a properly organised thinking department at the Admiralty is one of the most pressing needs in our preparation for war, and one which is likkely to find recognition last.

THE TERRITORIAL SERVICE.

Whilst one fully sympathises with the intention of the decision recently arrived at by the Army Council in regard to the appointment to the battalions of the Territorial Force of Regular non-commissioned officers for a brief term of service only, it is only fair and right to draw the particular attention of those in authority to the general effect of the decision which is beginning to be realised and which seems likely, to occasion something of a grievance. There was a general consensus of opinion that if the infantry portion of the Territorial Army was to be well and actively trained, it might under certain conditions be well if the Permanent Staff, or a considerable leaven of it, were composed of rather younger men than those who, in the old days were frequently found serving with the Volunteer battalions. It was especially desirable, moreover, that the Permanent Staff should be largely composed of sergeants who had not been for too long a period separated from their Regular units, so that their ideas and methods of training and instruction should be in all respects thoroughly up to date.

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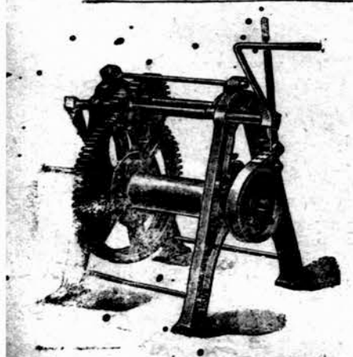

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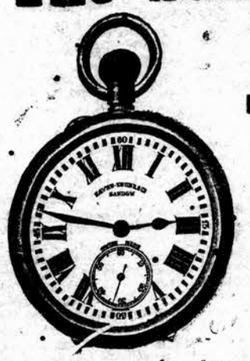

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